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HISTORY  
of the  
GRIM FAMILY  
of Pa.  
PENNSYLVANIA  
and its  
ASSOCIATED FAMILIES

including the following:

Merkle, Greenawalt, Fertig, Zechman, Schaeffer, Smith,  
Felver, Conde, Garner, Robbins, Long, Kisling, Schartel, Man-  
beck, Giltner, Schreiner, Dreher, Kircher and Moyer families.

---

*Published by*

Mabel Estella Grim Smith  
Jennie Lucretia Grim Long  
Harry Heber Grim

*as a memorial to their father and mother,*

Charles Benjamin Grim  
and  
Sarah Ann Zechman Grim

---

*Compiled and edited by*

William Gabriel Long<sup>o</sup>  
of  
Pottsville, Pennsylvania

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Historian—"Long Family Organization of Pennsylvania"

Author, Compiler and Editor of the "History of the Long Family of Pennsylvania"

1934

# HISTORY of the GRIM FAMILY in PENNSYLVANIA and the ASSOCIATED FAMILIES

By  
JAMES GRIM, Esq.  
of the County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania.

Published by  
JAMES GRIM, Esq.  
of the County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania.

Entered according to Act of Congress,  
in the year 1851,  
in the Office of the Clerk of the District Court  
for the District of Pennsylvania.

Printed and Sold by  
JAMES GRIM, Esq.  
of the County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania.

1851

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## Foreward

After the author had completed the History of the Long Family of Pennsylvania, which was printed and distributed in 1931, he felt that it would be fitting and very desirable to have a history of the Grim Family, in honor of his wife, Jennie Lucretia Grim Long, who had given him very valuable assistance in the research work as well as the compilation of the History of the Long Family.

As time passed on, this thought expanded until it included not only the Grim Family, but its associated families as well, the starting point being from the grandparents of both my wife and myself, and back to the emigrant ancestor of each of these various families. Later, this thought broadened out to include the associated families of other members of the present Grim Family, as well as the families into which they intermarried.

In preparing a work of this kind, the author had to depend on the best means available which included church records of births, marriages and deaths; records of early deeds and wills obtainable only through the various county offices; the Pennsylvania Archives; Rupp's Thirty-thousand Names; and other historical records; family tradition which is not always accurate; and individuals who had kindred interest in such a history. However, particular mention should be made of the very valuable assistance obtained through the records in the Berks County Historical Society, and the Free Public Library of Pottsville, Pa., where the author had free access and was given very courteous treatment by those in charge of the institutions.

We do not claim absolute accuracy of all the data herein contained, but we do feel that it is as nearly correct as can be obtained at this late date. Our forebears did not see fit to record family records, and those of the present generation, who have interest in a family history, and who have done some research work, may find differences from their records. To such members of the family we can only say that careful investigation has been made, and we feel reasonably sure that all the information herein is correct. However, if anyone wishes to criticise this work in a constructive manner, it will certainly be welcomed, but adverse criticism is neither solicited nor desired in any manner whatsoever; and to such a critic, especially the one outside the family, itself, who rarely appreciates the difficulties encountered in a work of this nature, and who delights in condemning and tearing down rather than expressing a few words of commendation, and who could neither erect nor originate a history of a similar nature, all we can do is to pass him by without further apology.

This work is published without any thought of commercialization. Our sole purpose being to perpetuate a history of stalwart, true, loyal, and god-fearing men and women who contributed greatly to the needs of their country during its early developments, and especially through the trying and troublesome days preceeding, during and after the war of independence; also, to make a permanent, record of the descendants of such worthy people, so that our posterity





could look back with a sense of pride to their ancestry, knowing that they were part of those who suffered and sacrificed in order to give them the privileges and benefits which they are now enjoying.

The original thought in the preparation of this history was to gather together all the available information for private circulation among the immediate family; and there was no intention to print and publish as a permanent record for public use the data thus collected. However, after finding that our efforts intimately related so many different families, and that it had historical value insofar as it became a Pennsylvania-German publication, and added new records to the already voluminous data on these noteworthy people, the author, at the suggestion of his very dear friend and relative, Colonel J. Harvey Long, of Huntington, West Virginia, decided, after consultation with the members of the Grim Family, namely, Mabel Estella Grim Smith, Jennie Lucretia Grim Long, and Harry Heber Grim, to print this history so as to have the certainty of a permanent record of this wonderful family, by filing it with reputable historical and genealogical societies throughout the country. Without the co-operation, experience, and material aid given by Colonel Long, and his good sons, all of whom are officers in the Huntington Publishing Company of Huntington, West Virginia, this volume, as you now find it, would possibly never have existed.

Even though some of the original families are credited as being Norsemen, while others came from France and Switzerland, they all finally located in the Palatinate, Germany, where the families grew for many years before coming to America, where they hoped to be free from religious and political persecution.

It is our earnest hope and desire that some member of the family, in each of the generations yet to come, will feel that it is his or her duty to our noble ancestry to continue this work by adding to or correcting these records as the case may be, so that there will always be an accurate history of the family we are justly proud to call our own.

Trusting that this history will accomplish its purpose, and that it will be accepted for its intrinsic value, and that the effort, energy and patience that is required for a work of this nature will be appreciated, and hoping that this record will inspire a deeper reverence and pride for those who have already passed to the beyond, but who have contributed so materially to our well-being, I am

Very gratefully yours,

WILLIAM GABRIEL LONG, Historian.





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## The Pennsylvania-German

Our research work has divulged the fact that even though some of the families originated in Scandinavia and Switzerland, the majority of our ancestors were inhabitants of the Palatinate in both France and Germany for probably centuries before coming to America. This refers particularly to individual families that are traced through the various generations to the emigrant ancestor as herein recorded.

It was also found that the families were so involved with, and a part of the wonderful history of the Huguenots and Palatines of the old world, that it was next to impossible to divorce one from the other.

The Pennsylvania Germans and Huguenots were mainly husbandmen and tillers of the soil. They were not a showy race, but were plain, unassuming folk, anxious to work and develop their lands for the betterment of their families, and at all times loyal citizens of their country, and devoted to their God.

The Norse Sagas embody the real history of the Germanic race. Greenland has many evidences of their settlement and farther south there are relics and proofs that the North American Indians absorbed these races, and as Father Charlevoix, Jesuit priest, states, "Taught the aborigines the story of the cross before the advent of the early missionaries," who have been accredited with that pioneer work. Writers of American history have not accorded the Germans their due, regarding the discovery of this continent; but the fact remains that Norsemen and not Christopher Columbus discovered America, and that the Teutonic race must be given the honor.

A question may arise in the minds of some of us, as to the cause or reason for our ancestors leaving their homes, their friends, their Vaterland for a foreign country where they were sure to suffer privations, trouble, sickness, and probably untimely death. There must be something to justify such sacrifice. Therefore, it will be necessary to look into past history in order to learn the secret which made us citizens of the best country on the face of the earth.

History records that the Palatinate, used in the geographical sense, existed in two territorial divisions as early as the eleventh century. The Lower "Pfalz am Rhein," or Palatinate on the Rhine, was situated on both sides of that river, and was bounded by Wurtemberg, Baden, Alsace, Lorraine, Treves, and Hesse. The Upper, or "Ober Pfalz," on the east, was surrounded by Bohemia, Bavaria and Nuremburg.

Because most of the Germans who emigrated to America came from the Rhine country or the Palatinate, the term, Palatine, was generally applied to all German emigrants. The people of the Rhine country were descendants of the German tribes called Rhein-Franken, with the admixture of the Allemanni.

History records that during the middle ages the Palatinate had been among the most powerful and influential states of Germany, many of its rulers being numbered among the enlightened monarchs of Europe. However, numerous political changes took place with their resultant wars that devastated the country. During these numerous changes, the Palatinates were cruelly desolated by the armies that made wars of conquest upon that soil. Heavy toll was taken of the





people; and some authorities compute that at least two-thirds of the population perished, and that most of the domestic animals and other forms of personal property were either consumed or destroyed.

The Palatinate because of its position was the most exposed to the ravages of the contending armies.

Religious persecution which came about through the various political changes, the "Thirty Years War", the "War of the Grand Alliance", and the "War of Spanish Succession", which really made the Palatinate the battle ground of Europe, together with the application of the torch and the pillaging by the bands of soldiers from the troops which were quartered on the inhabitants of the various localities, left no sweet memories in the minds of those who had lived through these trying times.

The Thirty Years War, which began in 1618 as a struggle between the Catholic and Protestant princes of Germany, gradually involved all the states of the continent. The fertile land of the Palatinate attracted the full fury of the war which raged back and forth over this state. In 1622 General Tilly destroyed the land, being followed ten years later by Gustavus Adolphus and his troops. In 1635 came the Spaniards under Gallos, who exceeded the efforts of the Imperialists and the Swedes in their destructive powers.

During 1635 and 1636 the people were subjected to the most terrible misery. Famine and pestilence followed from 1636 to 1638 to add to their suffering, during which time the inhabitants tried to satisfy their hunger with roots, grass and leaves. Hunger was so great that gallows and graveyards had to be guarded and even the bodies of children were not safe. Wolves roamed unmolested over what was once flourishing farms.

The farmers who survived that period had little or nothing left. Most of their furniture, implements, live-stock and poultry had either been taken from them or wantonly destroyed, and in addition thereto their houses had been burned or razed, leaving them nothing except their small farms which they usually held on limited titles with many burdensome conditions and restrictions. Their hands were virtually tied. In the sphere into which they were born, they must expect to live and die.

The French, in 1639, followed by the old foes again in 1644, ravaged the Palatinate. However, the Peace of Westphalia ended the long series of wars which followed the Reformation, for it practically settled the religious question by putting Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Calvinists in Germany on the same footing. It did not settle the religious difficulties because each Prince, with some possible reservations, was given the right to make his religion the religion of the people, and the Palatines were forced to change their religion frequently so as to conform to the desires or orders of their rulers, being Catholic, Calvinistic, and Lutheran, successively, as is recorded in "Koppen's Middle Ages".

Karl Ludwig was one of the first German Princes to discard the idea that in order to govern his subjects they must be of the same confession as himself. He even invited the Huguenots and others to take asylum in the Palatinate.





Then came the war with the Duke of Lorraine in 1667, followed by the French invasion. Then the war between France and Holland which bore heavily upon the Palatinate because it lay between the two countries. Louis XIV gave orders to devastate the Palatinate and these orders were carried out thoroughly. At one time seven cities and nineteen villages were burning. All of this trouble was brought about because the Palatinate had harbored the Huguenots. Protestantism had received a severe setback, for Louis XIV not only desired to seize the country, but also to crush out heresy.

In 1697 the Treaty of Ryswick ended the war between Germany and France. However, persecution of the Protestants was still carried on systematically. Many of the groups, such as Mennonites, Dunkers, Quakers and Huguenots were driven from the land. The Protestant churches were practically crushed, and before the close of 1693 many of the Lutheran and Reformed churches were in the hands of the Catholics.

Scarcely had the Wars of the Palatinate closed in 1697 when the War of Spanish Succession began in 1701, ending with the peace of Utrecht in 1713. Then came the Wars of Polish Succession, 1742 to 1747, followed by the Seven Years War, 1756 to 1763.

There were two important causes for the German emigration. First, religious persecution, and second social and political conditions. These conditions gave birth to a desire to seek a place of peace, contentment and independence for which these good people yearned; and back of this desire was the thought to better the conditions of their children and of their children's children, so that they could grow and develop both spiritually and materially as was their right, and not be handicapped and downtrodden as had been the experience of their forebears.

Many historians give William Penn the credit for the exodus of Germans from the Palatinate, which at one time threatened to depopulate several provinces of Germany. This became so serious that the Elector Palatine published an order making it death and confiscation of goods for anyone of his subjects to leave their country. No doubt, favorable reports from earlier settlers in Pennsylvania and the desire for adventure influenced some of the later emigrants; also, because the laws of Pennsylvania were more tolerant than those of other colonies, many of these emigrants selected Pennsylvania as a home. Other historians claim that the cold winter of 1709 was the cause of the great emigration, while others claim that the pamphlets published by Penn, Pastorius, and Falckner were contributing factors. However, regardless of what may have been the ultimate cause for our ancestors leaving Germany, we know full well that the original cause, namely, religious persecution, as well as social and political conditions, caused them to long for better and more free living conditions for themselves and their families.

The province of Pennsylvania was chartered by Charles, the second, King of England, in the thirty-third year of his reign, on March 4, 1681, to William Penn, the son of Sir William Penn, Admiral. The consideration named in the patent was, "two beaver skins to be delivered at Windsor Castle, January 1st, and every year, and a fifth part of all gold and silver ore to be found within its limits."





Penn landed at New Castle, October, 1682. The same year between twenty and thirty ships landed with passengers, and during the two succeeding years, settlers from London, Bristol, Ireland, Wales, Holland and Germany arrived to the number of about fifty sails. (Rupp's, page 26).

In the first period of twenty years, namely, 1682 to 1702, very few Germans arrived in this country, not above two hundred families; they located principally in Germantown, now Philadelphia, Pa. The next period of twenty-five years, namely, 1702 to 1727, marks an era of German emigration, for it is recorded that between forty and fifty thousand left their native country for this home of promise.

When Queen Anne of England, in about the year 1708, began to aid the Protestants, the exodus followed. Rupp states that in 1708-1709, thirty-three thousand Germans left their home in the Rhine country for London, where twelve or thirteen thousand arrived in 1709. Of this large number that came to England, seven thousand, after having suffered great privations, returned, half naked and in despondency, to their native country; thousands died for want of sustenance, medical attention and other causes; some perished on the ship; and the rest of them were transported to the English colonies in America. At this time, according to Loher, the Mohawk Indians were in London seeking aid against the French Canadians. The Mohawks seeing these poor, homeless Germans, offered them land and asked Queen Anne to send them to America. John F. Walters, in his "Annals," states that on December 25, 1709, ten sails of vessels were freighted with upwards of four-thousand of Germans, bound for New York; and after six months of tedious voyage, reached their destination in June, 1710. During the passage and immediately upon landing, about seventeen hundred died. They camped in tents brought with them, on Nutting's Island, now Governor's Island, until late fall, when about fourteen hundred were removed. Some of them went up the Hudson river to Livingstone Manor.

The Governor of the Province of New York, Robert Hunter, and Robert Livingstone, a wealthy land proprietor, connived to make a profit out of these people, and a condition of things worse than their European bondage ensued, which amounted to almost serfdom.

An agreement prepared by Attorney General Montague was signed by the head of each family, in which they promised that all monies advanced by Queen Anne for their transportation, settlement and maintenance in her Majesty's Province, should be paid back to the British Government. They were set to work, under military supervision, felling trees, burning tar, and raising hemp for the use of the British navy. The people early realized that they had made a grievous mistake in signing such an ironclad document.

On reaching Livingstone Manor, which was located on both sides of the Hudson river, and included about thirteen thousand one hundred and thirty-three acres, near what is now Albany, N. Y., each family was provided with a lot forty feet front and fifty feet deep. The large pine forests were to supply all Europe.

Governor Hunter sold the labor of the immigrants to Robert Livingstone, and Livingstone was the man who profited. The people





demurred and objected to being treated as a community, but wanted to be considered as law-abiding citizens.

Governor Hunter became impoverished and greatly in debt, and in the winter of 1712 he informed the people that they must sustain themselves; therefore, the contract was broken and nothing but starvation faced them. They then remembered the five Indian Chieftians who, in London, had offered land to the Germans; and the elder Weiser, the father of Conrad Weiser, went to Schoharie, with others, to treat with the Indians. They arranged to pay the equivalent of three hundred dollars to the Indians for the land, and in less than two weeks, fifty families moved to Schoharie, by building fifteen miles of roadway through the forests. The Governor threatened them and said he would consider them as rebels unless they returned promptly. However, this did not put fear into their hearts for in March, 1713, they were joined by a number of their kindred who made the difficult journey through drifts of snow that entailed many hardships and much suffering. The Indians were kind and provided potatoes, herbs and seeds for the new settlers.

This was a beautiful country and before long these energetic, hardworking, patient and long suffering Germans had twenty thousand acres of land under tillage. They now numbered about seven hundred, and they settled in seven villages which they named after the delegates who had treated with the Indians and who were the leaders in the colony, namely, Kneskerndorf, Gerlachsdorf, Fuchsen-dorf, Schmidtsdorf, Weiserdorf, Hartsmandorf and Ober Weiserdorf.

They made excellent progress with their work especially when we know that they had no implements except those furnished by the Indians.

They were continually spied upon by agents of the Governor, and after they had progressed far enough to make it worth while to that official, these poor and discouraged people were dispossessed of their lands on the plea that their titles were defective, Governor Hunter selling their lands to seven rich merchants of Albany and New York.

These Palatines were ignorant of the law and tried to resist the purchasers when they attempted to settle on the lands which the Germans thought they had purchased from the Indians. John Conrad Weiser and two others left secretly for England, in 1718, where they hoped to lay the matter before the Crown and the Board of Trade, but they were captured by pirates in Delaware Bay, robbed and cruelly beaten, and reached England after a long delay. Here they were imprisoned for debt before they could attempt to secure redress. Governor Hunter was recalled in 1720, and his defense was used against the confirmation of the titles, although other land was offered the people. Some bought their homes outright while others decided to move elsewhere.

Sir William Keith, Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, had been in Albany when these Germans were dispossessed of their lands and he invited them to settle in Pennsylvania. No doubt he had transcended his authority for the lands in Lancaster county, the place where they expected to settle, belonged to the Indians as far as Oley, the first Indian purchase, having been made in 1718. This is





borne out by the fact that there was considerable trouble with the Indians over this very matter and it was quite some time later before it was finally straightened out. Insinuations were rampant about the Governor of Pennsylvania, claiming, that, "he desired to form a colony in Pennsylvania and Ohio and head same" and that, "he wished to populate Pennsylvania at the expense of New York."

In the spring of 1723, thirty-three families, all Germans, of Schoharie, N. Y., started for the headwaters of the Susquehanna, through the almost impenetrable backwoods of Pennsylvania, cutting their road as they went and guided by friendly Indians. On reaching the river, rafts were constructed and on them were placed the household goods, the wives and children, and other articles that could not be transported on the backs of animals and cattle which were driven along the river bank. Thus they migrated down the Susquehanna until they reached a point where the Swatara creek unites with it, where they left that broad river and settled along the banks of the Tulpehocken and its tributary creeks: Mill, Plum, Northkill and Cacoosing.

Tulpehocken township was a recognized district before 1723. It was then part of Chester county and extended from the Blue or Kittatinny mountains to Reading, where the Tulpehocken river empties into the Schuylkill river; and from the latter river to an imaginary boundary line included in Lancaster county when it was erected in 1729. When Lancaster county was erected, the Indians still claimed this territory.

Tradition says that, "twelve horses belonging to the immigrants, not liking the situation in the Tulpehocken section, returned to Schoharie, N. Y., the journey occupying almost a year". (Montgomery History of Berks county).

Another story says that "when the immigrants reached the spot where Stouchsburg now stands, they removed their clothing and bathed in the Tulpehocken to wash off the blood from the injuries they had received enroute, after which they selected their plots on which to settle. The hardest of the newcomers selected the heavy timbered bottoms along the streams, and the laziest and infirm took to the hillsides which were sparsely covered.

In 1728 fifty additional families from Schoharie, N. Y., located in this same district.

All of these Germans from Schoharie were certainly not satisfied, because of the means used that ultimately required them to seek a new home in Pennsylvania; and to safeguard their friends and relatives in the Palatinate they took every opportunity and occasion to advise that if there was any thought of immigrating to America, New York should be shunned. This advice had such great influence that the Germans who afterwards came in great numbers consistently avoided New York and settled in Pennsylvania.

The question of the right of the Indian and the settler in the Tulpehocken district was not definitely settled until Thomas Penn's return from England in 1732, when on September 7th of that year, a deed was obtained from the Indians covering the entire "Ganshowehanna" region for fifty pounds in money and various goods and trinkets. (Ganshowehanna, was the name given by the Indians to





the Schuylkill river, and means "falling stream"). Thus it was that the Germans were enabled to obtain valid titles to their land through purchase and at this time, the Indians were willing to retire over the mountains to the region of Northumberland, Berks, (now Schuylkill) and Northampton counties.

In 1719 some twenty families of Schwartzens Eaufers arrived at Philadelphia. Some settled in Germantown, now Philadelphia, others located on the Skippack in Olney, at Conestoga and Mullbach in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

Pastorius, one of the first German settlers to come to Pennsylvania, was decidedly of the opinion that it would be for the best interests of the Germans to settle by themselves and not to intermingle with the English. Thus began the separation of the German and English settlers, which in the course of time, was to become very striking, and did, very materially, contribute much toward the production of the Pennsylvania-German characters. Nor was the settlement of the Germans by themselves their only form of segregation. Naturally, the people who came from the same locality in Germany, or who were related to one another, endeavored to settle as near together as circumstances permitted. But, of greater consequence, was this tendency in the members of different religious denominations or sects, inasmuch as there were numerous and distinct settlements of Germans that held the same religious beliefs, which helped very much toward the organization of churches and schools.

So great was the number of Germans immigrating to Pennsylvania, it was feared that these foreigners, speaking a language that was not readily understood and locating in close proximity to each other, might cause trouble for the government; therefore, the Council held at the Courthouse in Philadelphia, on September 21, 1727, ordered all shipmasters to present their papers and ship lists to the proper authorities who required all immigrants or foreigners to sign the following, which was sworn and subscribed to by four hundred persons on said date:

"We, subscribers, natives and late inhabitants of the Palatinate on the Rhine, and places adjacent, having transported ourselves and families into this Province of Pennsylvania, a colony subject to the Crown of Great Britian, in hopes and expectation of finding a retreat and peaceable settlement therein, do solemnly promise and engage, that we will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his present Majesty, King George, the Second, and his successors, Kings of Great Britian, and will be faithful to the proprietors of this Province; and that we will demean ourselves peaceably to all His said Majesties subjects, and strictly observe and conform to the Laws of England, and of this Province, to the utmost of our power and best of our understanding." (Col. Records. Vol. 3, page 283).

Thousands of immigrants came to America through the harbors of Boston, New York, Baltimore, Charleston, South Carolina, and Savannah, Georgia. But who these immigrants were and when they came is forever lost to history, because there was none to record their arrival. In Philadelphia alone the authorities insisted on the preparation of careful and detailed lists of immigrants.

The governor and council of the Province of Pennsylvania were afraid that the peace and security of the province were endangered





by "such large numbers of strangers pouring in daily into the province," as the clerk of the council expressed it. And in their eagerness to remove this terrible danger they looked about for a remedy. Their ultimate decision was the requirement that the captains of ships must submit a list of all people they imported into the province, and they also ordered all male passengers over sixteen years of age to sign the oath of allegiance. The danger they foresaw was altogether imaginary or else the remedy would have been ineffective.

This government scare has been fortunate for descendants of these Germans, for it has preserved to us hundreds of lists, with thousands of names which delights historians and genealogists.

The order of the council relating to the duty of the captains had three important parts, namely, a list of all the people they imported, showing their several occupations, listing the places from which they came. The last two items were not given the slightest attention on the part of the captains. Not even the first requirement was interpreted alike by all the captains. Some thought it sufficient to give a list of all male adults, and in some cases they showed the number in the family, but comparatively few of the shipmasters gave complete lists of men, women and children, and only a few lists show the ages of immigrants. In many instances the lists did not include those who were sick at the time of ship arrival.

The captains usually wrote the lists on large, loose sheets of paper, but what became of the lists? Sad to relate many of them were lost. Of the 324 ships arriving before the war of the Revolution, or between 1727 and 1775, there only remains the record of 135 ships.

In addition to the lists of the shipmaster, there are lists of the signers of the oath of allegiance. These lists should show the signatures of all male adults, but it is actually the fact that if any of the male adults were sick or absent for any other cause their names do not appear on the lists. The minutes of the council state with regard to these passengers: "Sundry of the foreigners being sick aboard never came to be qualified." Many of the lists of the signers of the oath of allegiance were also lost, for only 137 such lists have survived.

There was a third set of lists which appear to have been another oath which it is stated was "the Declaration of Fidelity and Abjuration." These oaths were adopted by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed on May 10, 1729. It caused the names of signers to be recorded in a book, which in time became a series of six bound books. They began with the ninth list on June 21, 1729, and run without break to the 324 list in October, 1775. This appears to be the best list.

In 1729 there were so many emigrants from the Palatinate that the government tried to discourage it by imposing a tax of forty shillings per head on all aliens.

Unfortunately many historians who attempted to compile a complete list of all immigrants, in many cases, failed to decipher the names correctly, and frequently, instead of copying the Christian names as they were in the original, they were changed to conform to modern spelling, and the surnames are treated in a like manner. The inaccuracies are not limited to the names of the signers but





include the names of the captains, ships, and even the dates of arrival.

It has been stated that the total white population in Pennsylvania in 1681 was between two-hundred and three-hundred persons, the most of whom were English and Swedes. Penn said that in 1682 there were about four score houses in Philadelphia. In 1741 there were about one-hundred thousand Germans in Pennsylvania. In 1790 the German inhabitants in Pennsylvania were about one-third of the total population of the province, and the first census in 1790 gave this number as 434,373, of which three-fourths were farmers.

There was much opposition to the German immigration. However, they had one defender in Lieutenant-Governor Thomas who, in 1738, warned the assembly against taking any adverse action affecting the immigration, since to them might be attributed the flourishing condition of the colony.

The hills and valleys of Pennsylvania were indeed attractive to these early settlers, and the flowing streams of sparkling water were what they needed and desired for domestic use and for the watering of the cattle which they hoped to possess. The rich, loamy, virgin soil needed but the turning and planting for the large crops they expected. They were plain, unassuming, home-loving folk with thoughts and customs far different than those of today. Their proverbs, both those that are fundamentally true and those that border on and are expressive of superstition, were brought from the Fatherland and many of them are still quoted but not always believed.

These early settlers had troubles and worries other than those hereinbefore mentioned, one of which was that of marauding Indians. Houses were burned, children were stolen and friends and relatives were brutally murdered. Especially was this true among those who lived by themselves on large farm lands and where neighbors were not close at hand.

The Blue mountains of Berks (Schuylkill) and Lancaster (Dauphin and Lebanon) counties, were the range along which the fiercest attacks by the Indians were maintained. Daniel Rupp says, "more than three-hundred men, women and children residing along the Blue mountains were killed in the Indian troubles between 1750 and 1757." No regular warfare was maintained, but bands of savage Indians would creep silently upon the defenseless settlers and commit the most terrible atrocities upon them, scalping them or dashing out their brains, setting fire to their humble dwellings, killing or stealing their cattle and burning their crops.

When we think of the self-sacrifice of these early ancestors; their life of toil from dawn to dusk; the small crowded huts with no comforts or conveniences, in which they reared large families; the necessity to raise all of their food, and grow the flax which must be spun and woven into garments by the already too busy housewife; the lack of friends and neighbors; the fear, especially at night, of being attacked by savages, and the houses burned, and probably, loved ones murdered or carried away, never to be recovered; their trials and tribulations, sickness and suffering; and then compare it with what we are now privileged to enjoy because of their adversities, the least we can do is to revere their memory and thank God for the heritage we have from such noble ancestry. Their nobility of char-



acter, their honesty of purpose, and their perseverance in right have built for us a strong foundation and have helped to form the thoughts and actions of a government that today stands foremost in the ranks of the leading nations of the world.

Let us strive to emulate their teaching and honor and revere their memory, so that later generations will be able to say that we have taken up the torch which they lighted and by our actions and deeds have kept it lighted for our posterity, and that step by step we are attaining a better understanding of our duty to mankind and to our God, which was the thought of those who made it possible for us to be citizens of the best country on the face of the earth.

Historical references from the following sources:

Pennsylvania German Society Publications.

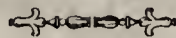
Pennsylvania Archives.

Colonial Records.

Rupp's History of Lancaster, Berks and Schuylkill counties.

Rupp's Thirty Thousand Names.

And other reputable historians.







## The Huguenot

Inasmuch as it was found that the families whose history is herein contained were so involved with, and a part of the history of both the Huguenots and Palatines of the old world, and that the two could not very well be divorced, it will, no doubt, be fitting to give a brief history of the Huguenots and their trials and tribulations until they and the Palatines virtually became one, through association and inter-marriage, and their immigration to America.

The cause of the large Huguenot immigration to America, early in the eighteenth century, is found in the fierce and inhuman French-Catholic persecution of the Calvinistic Protestants of France.

The influences of the German Reformation spread into the surrounding countries and in France, the Calvin tenets were generally accepted, and here the adherents of the Reformation were called Huguenots.

France was not generally Protestant, and it was here that the Pope and the Jesuitical priesthood held the balance of power in the high places of government, and the Catholic faith had a dominant sway over the common people. However, the new faith was constantly spreading and gaining new followers who worshipped secretly because of fear, but who later built their churches and worshipped God according to their more enlightened Protestant forms.

In March, 1562, a congregation of Protestants, in a barn at Vassy, was attacked by the followers of the Duke of Guise. This started a religious war which continued until a treaty was concluded at St. Germainen-Laye in August, 1570. This treaty gave the Huguenots an amnesty and the free exercise of their religion everywhere except in Paris.

Then came St. Bartholomew's Day, on August 24, 1572, which for diabolical cruelty and inhuman horror can scarcely be paralleled in the pages of history. Charles IX was on the throne of France. Under the pretext of a royal wedding, namely that of King of Navarre, who was Prince Henry, later King Henry IV, with the sister of King Charles IX, many of the leading Protestants were invited to the Capital under a solemn oath of safety. These innocent Huguenots were trapped. The Queen-mother, Catharine de Medici, had instigated a scheme of bloody tragedy that was now set in motion. The Queen dowager of Navarre, a zealous Protestant, was poisoned by a pair of gloves before the marriage was solemnized. Coligny, the admiral of France, was murdered in his own home and his body thrown out of the window to gratify the malice of the Duke of Guise. His head was afterward cut off and sent to the King and Queen mother; and his corpse after many more indignities was strung by the feet to a gibbet. In three days time over ten thousand Protestant lords, gentlemen, and people of the rank and file were brutally murdered. The bodies of the slain were thrown out of the windows and the courts and chambers of houses were filled with dead bodies. Others were dragged through the streets their blood running in the gutters until it reached the neighboring rivers. An innumerable number of men, women and children were involved in one common





destruction and the gates and entrances to the King's palace were besmeared with blood.

From the city of Paris the massacre spread throughout the whole kingdom. In Meaux hundreds were thrown into jail and after ravishing and killing a great number of women, as well as plundering the houses of Protestants, they called them one by one from the jail and killed them like sheep. The same treatment was accorded Protestants in Orleans, Angus, Trages, LaCharite, and especially at Lyons where they destroyed over eight hundred Protestants.

The number slain has been variously estimated at from 70,000 to 100,000 Protestants. It was through the influence of Dr. Ambrose Poie, the Court physician and himself a Huguenot, that this fury was abated at the end of the third day. When the King engaged Dr. Poie as Court physician it is said that the doctor forced a fourfold agreement from the monarch which in substance was as follows: That the King would never command him to enter his mother's womb; nor be present in the day of battle; nor to quit the King's service; nor to go to mass. The doctor was held in high esteem everywhere and his influence was great, therefore, the King could not afford to make a common sacrifice of him. Thus, because of the doctor's influence, the massacre was brought to a sudden halt.

The Duke of Anjou took advantage of his election to the throne of Poland, and in 1573 concluded a peace by which the Protestants again obtained the free exercise of their religion in their places of security, Montauban, Nimes, and La Rochelle. Thus the Protestant cause was prosperous during the year 1575 and a peace was concluded at Beaulieu by which they were freed from all restrictions in the exercise of their religion.

The Duke of Guise originated a Catholic association, called the Holy League, at the head of which the King put himself in the Assembly of the States at Blois in 1576, and the sixth religious war began. Peace was again concluded in 1577 at Bergerac, but the terms of peace were violated by the court, Henry I, prince of Conde, son of Louis I, and the seventh religious war began in 1579. Peace was again concluded at Felix in 1580. There was an interval of peace until 1584, when the Protestants, obtaining troops from Germany and money from England, entered the eighth religious war under the leadership of Henry of Navarre. In less than a year, the King of France was assassinated and Henry of Navarre succeeded him to the throne.

The Protestants rallied around the new King and he did not disappoint them, for on April 13, 1598, he issued the edict which granted them liberty of worship, namely: the Edict of Nantes. Protestants now had legal right to worship, and they expanded readily and prospered anew.

Soon their political strength was crushed by the mighty genius of Richelieu. Hostilities again broke out in 1615 and in 1621, and a peace was concluded by which the Edict of Nantes was confirmed. The court ignored the treaty and the Protestants again rose in arms.

On October 23, 1685, Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes. Protestant marriages were declared null and void and children were shut up in convents, while preachers were slain. A stroke of the pen had deprived over a half million subjects their liberty of conscience



and religion. Again the bloodhounds were let loose and force was to be employed to bring about Catholic conformity.

The Huguenots, rather than conform to the established religion, left France taking refuge in England, Holland, Germany, Switzerland and finally America.

Thus it was that France lost 400,000 of its Protestant citizens, and among them were the most industrious, intelligent, and sincerely religious people of the nation; and thus it was that probably the all-wise Providence, brought to America, and especially the Province of Pennsylvania some of the best blood of France; and thus it was that France's loss became America's gain, and planted in America those who were destined to help make a government of liberty and independence, and to lay here the foundations of the most intelligent and religious Republic on the face of the earth.







## Early Military Affairs of Pennsylvania

The charter of Pennsylvania gave authority to the Governor of the Province to levy a tax for the military affairs of the state, and to muster and train men for war, and to make war upon and pursue an enemy even beyond the lines of the Province. However, the military affairs of Pennsylvania can really date its history from the year 1747.

In 1747 twelve hundred prominent men of the Province perfected a plan which was the first military association of the Province, and under this inspiring influence additional men joined until its organization totaled ten thousand.

In 1748 its aggregate membership was twelve-thousand, including horse, foot and artillery. It was an entirely volunteer organization, and they selected their own officers, as well as arming and equipping it at their own expense.

This organization of "associated companies" rendered very excellent service during the French and Indian wars; and developed into a very efficient force of the state during the Revolutionary War.

In 1755 the Province was still without any military organization that was fully equipped and controlled by the state. Its defense and offense was solely dependent upon this privately operated militia. However, after Braddock's defeat, the Governor gave an order on the receiver-general for 5,000 pounds for the defense of the Province, and later, the assembly voted 60,000 pounds for "the King's use," but no provision was made for a regularly organized militia at that time. Such action was not long deferred.

On November 25, 1755, the assembly passed "An act for the better ordering and regulating such as are willing and desirous to be United for Military Purposes within the Province". This act was to continue in force from its adoption and until October 30, 1756.

On March 29, 1757, the assembly passed an act for regulating the militia, which included certain provisions, some of which follow:

1. Compulsory enrollment of all male persons between the ages of 17 and 55 years.
2. Lists to be made by Constables and their assistants and returned to the Sheriff who must divide their respective counties into districts.
3. Those chosen as Captains must possess freehold worth 150 pounds or be otherwise worth 300 pounds; Lieutenants, 100 pounds freehold worth or be otherwise worth 250 pounds; Ensigns, 50 pounds freehold worth or otherwise worth 100 pounds.
4. Each person must attend muster for training, discipline, and military exercise on the first Monday in the months of June, August, November and March.
5. The Governor, commander-in-chief, is to form the companies into regiments; and company men and officers are to choose for each regiment, a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major. Every Colonel must possess real estate valued at 500 pounds; every Lieutenant-Colonel, 400 pounds; every Major, 300 pounds.





Records are not available to accurately determine the strength of the militia under this act; but one authority estimates that in 1757 there were in service 29 cannon, 14 swivels, and 4,789 firearms, from which it can be inferred that the entire military force aggregated 5,000 to 6,000 men.

This system was maintained until the close of the French and English war in 1763.

A Committee of Safety consisting of 25 men was established by the Legislature on January 30, 1775. This was to be the Board of War, and it was their duty to call into service the needed Associators; to pay them for their service; to furnish supplies; to provide defense for the Province; and to encourage the manufacture of saltpetre. This committee was formally organized on July 3, 1775, with Benjamin Franklin as its president. The committee had supreme control of land and naval forces until October 13, 1777, at which time the power was transferred to a body known as the Council of Safety, it comprising the supreme executive council and nine other persons. This council continued in authority until December 6, 1777, from which time the military authority was with the supreme executive council and the assembly.

Because of the opposition of the Colonies, the British Parliament repealed the Stamp Duty act on February 17, 1766; and this was the cause of the Parliament passing a declaratory act which accompanied the repealing act. This declaratory act asserted their power over the Colonies "in all cases whatsoever." Then they passed an act which imposed a tax on tea, glass, paper, and printer's colors imported into the colony.

These acts awakened the spirit of resistance in the colonies, for it was "Legislation without representation"; and this spirit grew until its final culmination in the violent demonstration at Boston in December, 1773, which was known as "The Boston Tea Party".

This demonstration was the cause of the passage of the "Boston Port Bill" on March 14, 1774, which provided that after June 18, 1774, no person should load or unload any ship in that harbor. Other acts were passed by Parliament which affected the government of Massachusetts, including the trial of the offenders, etc. These acts brought hardships and loss to the people of Boston, and the sympathy of all the Colonies was with their fellow countrymen who were subject to this oppression. The colonists generally expressed themselves with disgust and rage and formed associations for the relief of their afflicted brethren.

Never in the history of the country was there a greater unanimity of sentiment upon any occasion than in the "Resolves" made by the freemen of this country, they all cordially agreeing to sacrifice every temporary advantage for this cause of liberty.

On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, offered a resolution in Congress, declaring that, "the United Colonies were and ought to be free", and this resolution ultimately led to the subsequent Declaration of Independence, which as a formal document was adopted on July 4, 1776.

All through the bitter struggle of the infant republic for independence, which lasted for eight years, culminating with the declara-





tion of peace and the ratification of the treaty and final departure of the British troops on November 25, 1783, Pennsylvania was ever loyal and true in every respect to the cause that actuated the withdrawal from the oppressive protection of England; and was a great help in the establishment of a Republican form of government, which has proven to be the best government of the face of the earth.

The yeomanry of the state was represented by the Pennsylvania Associators and the Committee of Observation. They were to the young republic in the War of the Revolution, a strength and an enthusiasm which probably did more for the success of the cause than any other one thing in the Colonies. Their relation to the Colonies and their leaders was similar to that of our First Defenders during the Civil War.

In 1775 the effective militia of the Province was 5,998 of whom 5,000 were Associators, composed of 10 battalions. In addition thereto, there were 600 men in what was known as the Pennsylvania Battalion; 398 men in Naval service; 6,000 men in the Pennsylvania Line; 6,000 men in the Flying Camp; 1,137 men in privateer service; and 2,190 men in the Pennsylvania Navy.

In 1777 the forces were as follows: Pennsylvania Line, 3 year men, 7,800; the militia, 2,500 men; rangers on 3 calls, 7,500 men; Pennsylvania Navy, 1 year men, 1,500 men; Continental Navy, 350 men; privateers, 164 men; or a total of 19,814 men.

In 1778 the total number of men was 14,514 which was made up as follows: Frontier rangers, 7,500 men; militia, 1,500 men; Continental Line, 1,200 men; seven month men, 1,800; eighteen month men, 720; privateers, 1,314; Navy, 480.

In 1779 the forces in service aggregated 11,440 men, as follows: Militia 1,500 men; rangers, 3,420 men; recruits to serve during the war, 1,230; seven month men, 375; Continental Navy and privateers, 4,665; Pennsylvania Navy, 250 men.

In 1780 the total of men in the service was: Militia, 3 years, 1,350; Frontier rangers, 4,400; Continental Navy and privateers, 2,809; regular militia, 1,260; seven month men, 600; Pennsylvania Navy, 280 men; or a total of 10,699 men.

In 1781 the total number of men was 9,672, composed of the following: Rangers, 3,080; Pennsylvania militia, 1,375; re-enlistments, 700; Continental Navy and privateers, 4,322; Pennsylvania Navy, 195.

In 1782 the number of men in service was reduced to 5,810, which consisted of the following: Rangers, 2,640; militia, 450; recruits out of state service, 550; Pennsylvania Navy, 217; Continental Navy and privateers, 1,953.

In 1783 the forces of the state were reduced to 2,210 men, made up as follows: Rangers, 1,760; militia, 450 men.

Due to imperfect records and the manner of keeping same, the total number of men that served Pennsylvania throughout the war of the Revolution can only be estimated, but one authority says that there were 120,514 men who served the state during the eight years of war, and this is probably the best estimate that was made.

Inasmuch as many of the men who are herein listed and who served their country and state throughout the trying days of the Revo-





lution, came from Berks county, it is only fitting that some time be devoted to reviewing the early military activities of that county.

When Berks county heard of the trials and tribulations of their brethren in Boston, and also of the persecutions and oppression by the British, the citizens of the county manifested great excitement and sympathy. A meeting was called in Reading on July 2, 1774, at which time resolutions were passed and a committee was appointed to meet with other committees in Philadelphia.

From the very first formation of the Associators, Berks county was active in its support of the military defense and rights of the colonists. It contributed its allotted quota of men and forage for the army, and assisted in raising the necessary supplies and money for the proper prosecution of the war.

On April 19, 1775, the Battle of Lexington was fought and within one week thereafter a company of men was formed who wore crepe for a cockade in token for the sorrow for the slaughter of their brethren. Eight companies of riflemen were raised in Pennsylvania to join the Continental army near Boston; of these Captain George Nagle's company was the first from Berks county. They joined Colonel Thompson's battalion of twelve companies of riflemen and were the first troops from Pennsylvania to reach Boston, on July 18, 1775.

Each township resolved to raise and discipline its company. Quite a number of companies were enlisted from Berks county, and served throughout the great struggle. However, a complete record of their service has not been published but some of the data follows:

On June 18-25, 1776, at a Provincial Conference in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, provision was made to form a "Flying Camp" of 10,000 men, in the middle colonies; therefore, on July 13, 1776, Berks county was ready to report that its quota of 4,500 men was raised.

The militia law was passed by the Pennsylvania Assembly on March 17, 1777; and the president of the Supreme Executive Council of the state was authorized to commission one freeholder in each county to serve as a lieutenant of the militia for said county. The constables of each township, borough, ward or district were to return to the lieutenant an exact list of the names of every male white person residing within the township, borough, ward or district between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three years who were capable of bearing arms. Each county was to be divided into districts, each district to contain not less than 440 or more than 680 privates, and each district was to be sub-divided into eight parts. The militiamen of the district were to meet and elect three field officers, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, and one major, who were to be freeholders and inhabitants of the district. The militiamen of the sub-divisions were to elect one captain, two lieutenants, one ensign, and two persons to be styled court-martial men. The whole militia were required to meet on the last two Mondays in April and the first three Mondays in May; and in companies on the last two Mondays in the months of August and September, and the third Monday in October and in battalion on the fourth Monday in May and the fourth Monday in October. Officers and privates were expected to attend and drill under penalty of fines.





On October 17, 1777, General Washington reported that, "the term of service of many of the military had expired and that one-half of the men capable of bearing arms, from the ages of eighteen to fifty-eight, should be called into the field." The quota from Berks county was three-hundred men, and one hundred and fifty men in Berks were recruited on January 1, 1778.

The time of service was short and many would return and attend to their crops, upon which the army depended for forage and supplies, and so that their families might not starve. They would then again join the army after completing such work.

No complete record of all of the Battalions of Berks county militia have ever been found. Probably they have never been recorded in the Pennsylvania Archives, or they may have been lost or burned when the British forces under General Ross marched unopposed into Washington, D. C., on September 24, 1814. At that time all of the public buildings with the exception of the patent office was burned and many valuable papers were consumed, including many of the military rosters.

The militia companies went out several times, the time of service being limited to two months, and men frequently re-enlisted in different companies. Also, persons of the same name, in large families, enlisted during these various terms of service, and to identify them properly is a very difficult matter and frequently, other documents than Archives must be found to endorse your findings.

Following is information that closely associates Berks county and what is now known as Schuylkill county, but originally a part of Berks county, with the fifty-three battalions of the Associators of the Colony of Pennsylvania; and this data includes the localities on both the north and south side of the Blue mountains.

Throughout the eight years of war, the officers were changed from time to time as the occasion and the conditions necessarily required; and there was no attempt made to definitely state the time of such changes; nor has it been possible to glean all the information relating to the military affairs of Berks and Schuylkill counties during the War for Independence, because records are not complete. However, the data herein given is as near correct as it is possible to secure at this time, and probably will be sufficient to show that Berks and Schuylkill counties were indeed very active, patriotic, and loyal as well as very important factors in bringing to pass the successful conclusion of that fight for liberty and independence which gave to posterity the benefits and privileges now enjoyed.

You will note in the following information, that the officers were transferred from one company and battalion to other companies and battalions during their years of service. This is sometimes confusing to those doing research work. Therefore, the reader may wonder why the same name appears in different companies and battalions. The data here given was taken from the 5th and 6th Series of the Pennsylvania Archives and from other reliable sources, and the year of service is shown insofar as it was possible to obtain this information.

#### **First Battalion, Berks County Militia**

Colonels: Henry Hollar (Haller), 1775, 1776; Daniel Hunter, 1777; Nathan Lutz, 1785.





Lt. Colonel: Samuel Ely, 1780.

Captains: Nicholas Scheffer, 1776, 1777, (see page 86); Daniel DeTurk, 1776; Mathias Wick, 1777; Conrad Geist, 1777, 1778; Joseph McMurray, 1777; C. Crouse (Krouse), 1777, 1778; John Leshner, 1777, 1778; Jacob Whetstone, 1777, 1778; Stephen Cumrine, 1777; George Focht, 1777, 1780; Jacob Hill, 1777, 1780; Sebastian Lentz, 1777; Peter Warner, 1777, 1780; Daniel Reiff, 1777; David Strouse, 1777; Christopher Folk (Foulke), 1778; Jacob Hill, 1778, 1780; Jacob Rothermel, 1780; George Weaver, 1780; John Weidner, 1780; Leonard Stone, 1780; Jacob Ladich, 1780; Jacob Maurer, 1780; Jacob Baldy, 1780; Jacob Richstein, 1780.

This battalion had 642 men enrolled in 1778.

Details on Captains of companies are as follows:

1st Co. : Mathias Wick, 1777; Charles Crouse (Krouse), 1780.

2d Co. : Stephen Cumrine, 1777, 1778; Jacob Ladich, 1780.

3d Co. : Sebastian Lentz, 1777, 1778; Jacob Rothermel, 1780.

4th Co.: George Focht, 1777, 1778; Jacob Maurer, 1780; George Focht, 1780.

5th Co.: Jacob Hill, 1777, 1778; George Weaver, 1780; Jacob Hill, 1780.

6th Co.: Peter Wanner, 1777, 1778; Jacob Baldy, 1780; Peter Wanner, 1780.

7th Co.: Daniel Reiff, 1777, 1778; Leonard Stone, 1780; George Weaver, 1780.

8th Co.: David Strouse, 1777, 1778; Jacob Richstein, 1780.

### **Second Battalion, Berks County Militia**

Colonels: Mark Bird, 1775, 1776; John Patton, 1776; Daniel Undree, 1777, 1781; Henry Spyker, 1780.

Captains: Charles Crouse (Krouse), 1775, 1776, 1781; Peter Smith, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1781; Jacob Rothermel, 1775, 1776; George Kemp, 1775, 1776, 1781; Casper Smeck, 1775, 1776, 1781; Michael Voyges, 1775, 1776, 1781; Abraham Huy (Hoy), 1775, 1776, 1781; Henry Egner, 1775, 1776, 1781; Stephen Kumrein (Cumrine), 1777, 1778; John Reithmeyer (Ritemeyer), 1777, 1778, 1781; George Batdorf, 1777, 1778; John Essington, 1777, 1778; Conrad Minnich (Minnig), 1777, 1778; Henry Shepler, 1780; Daniel Grove, 1780; John Anspach, 1780; Michael Wolf, 1780; Philip Hetrick, 1780; Philip Philbert (Filbert), 1780; John Sheffer, 1780; John Fulmer, 1780; Jacob Reher, 1791.

This battalion had 565 men enrolled in 1781.

Details on Captains of companies are as follows:

1st Co. : Charles Crouse, 1775, 1776; Henry Shepler, 1780.

2d Co. : Peter Smith, 1775, 1776; Daniel Grove, 1780.

3d Co. : Jacob Rothermel, 1775, 1776; John Anspach, 1780.

4th Co.: George Kemp, 1775, 1776; Michael Wolf, 1780.

5th Co.: Casper Smeck, 1775, 1776; Philip Hetrick, 1780.

6th Co.: Michael Voyge, 1775, 1776; Philip Philbert (Filbert), 1780.





7th Co.: Abraham Huy (Hoy), 1775, 1776; John Sheffer, 1780.

8th Co.: Henry Egner, 1775, 1776; John Fulmer, 1780.

### **Third Battalion, Berks County Militia**

Colonels: Michael Lindemuth; Edward Larkin (Exeter twp.), 1782; Samuel Ely (Longswamp twp.), 1783, 1784.

Lt. Colonels: Nathan Lutz, 1776; George May.

Captains: Michael Wolf, 1776; Daniel DeTurk, 1776, 1777; Sebastian Lentz, 1777, 1778; Jacob Rothermel, 1777, 1778; Conrad Minnich (Minnig), 1777; Jacob Whetstone, 1777; Jacob Schraedel, (Scherdel, Schartel, Shartel), 1777; (see page 127) Sebastian Emerick, 1777; John Soder, 1777; Jacob Shabel (Shaple), 1777; David Will, 1777; Ferdenand Ritter, 1777; John Robeson, 1780; Samuel Sands, 1780; Thomas Hamilton, 1780; Adam Beard, 1780; Michael Stophel, 1780; George Krawl (Graul), 1780; George Ax (Ox), 1780; John Ludwig, 1780; David Morgan, 1780; David Weidner, 1780; John Schneider, 1782; Valentine Haupt, 1783, 1784; Charles Krause (Longswamp and Maxatawny twps.), 1783; Jacob Sweirer, 1784; David Strouse; Sebastian Miller; George Stouter; George Beaver; Daniel Will (probably David Will shown above); Daniel Graeff.

Details of Captains of certain companies are as follows:

1st Co. : Michael Wolf, 1776; Jacob Whetstone, 1777; David Weidner, 1780; Charles Krouse, 1783. (It is thought that this company came from Pine Grove twp.).

2d Co. : Conrad Minnich (Minnig), 1777; Thomas Hamilton, 1780; Valentine Haupt, 1784.

3d Co. : Jacob Shartley (Shartel, Scherdel, Schartel), 1777, (see page 127); John Schneider, 1782.

4th Co.: Sebastian Emerick, 1777; Michael Stophel, 1780.

5th Co.: John Soder, 1777; George Krawl (Graul), 1780; Daniel Graeff.

6th Co.: Jacob Shable (Shapple), 1777; George Ax (Ox), 1780.

7th Co.: David (Daniel) Will, 1777; John Ludwig, 1780.

8th Co.: Ferdenand Ritter, 1777; David Morgan, 1780.

This battalion had 762 men enrolled at one time during the conflict.

### **Fourth Battalion, Berks County Militia**

Colonels: Nathan Lutz, 1777; Joseph Heister; Balzer Gehr.

Lt. Colonels: Michael Lindemuth, 1780; George Ax, (Ox), 1785.

Major: Michael Lindemuth, 1776.

Captains: Sebastian Emerick, 1777; Peter Nagel, 1777, 1786; George Graul (Growl), 1777, 1778; Conrad Weiser, 1777, 1778; Conrad Geist, 1777; John Reuthmeyer (Reitmeyer), 1777; Daniel DeTurk, 1777; George Reehm, 1777; Conrad Eckert, 1777; Philip Creek (Krick), 1777; Jacob Frantz, 1780; Jacob Weston, 1780; Christian Balty (Baldy), 1780; Daniel Will, 1780; Jacob Schartel (Shartley, Scherdel, Shartel), 1780; (see page 127) Ferd. Ritter, 1780; Francis Umpenhacker, 1780; John Schneider, 1785; George Ax (Ox);





Jacob Strabel (Shabel, Shappel); Conrad Shirman, 1780; Sebastian Miller, 1777, 1783.

This battalion had 756 men enrolled at one time during the war.

Details on the Captains of the companies are as follows:

1st Co. : Conrad Geist, 1777; Jacob Frantz, 1780.

2d Co. : John Reuthmeyer (Reithmeyer), 1777; Jacob Weston, 1780.

3d Co. : Daniel DeTurk, 1777; Christian Balty (Baldy) 1780.

4th Co. : Peter Nagel, 1777; Daniel Will, 1780.

5th Co. : Jacob Schartel (Shartel, Scherdel), 1780, (see page 127); George Reehm (Riehm), 1777.

6th Co. : Conrad Eckert, 1777; Jacob Strabel (Shabel, Shappel).

7th Co. : Sebastian Miller, 1777, 1783; Ferd. Ritter, 1780; Peter Nagel, 1786.

8th Co. : Philip Creek (Krick), 1777; Francis Umpenhacker, 1780.

#### **Fifth Battalion, Berks County Militia**

Colonels: John Patton, 1776; Jacob Weaver, 1777; Robert Magaw.

Lt. Colonels: John Patton; George Miller; John Cunnius, 1780.

Captains: Thomas Parry, 1777; William Lewis, 1777; John Bishop, 1777; Adam Alstatt, 1777; Jacob Rhoads, 1777; George Boocher, 1777; James Davis, 1777; David Morgan, 1777; Abraham Keefer, 1780; Henry Krause, 1780; Anthony Shreader, 1780; Jacob Krismore, 1780; Jacob Hill, 1780; Henry Strouch, 1780; Daniel Leinbach, 1780; David Strouse, 1780; Michael Bretz; George Reihm; John Spohn; Peter Decker; Joseph McMurray; \* \* \* Harris; Jacob Graul; Joseph Sands; John Keim.

This battalion had 645 men enrolled at one time during the war.

Details on the Captains of the companies are as follows:

1st Co. : Thos. Parry, 1777; Abraham Keefer, 1780.

2d Co. : William Lewis, 1777; Henry Krause, 1780.

3d Co. : John Bishop, 1777; Anthony Shreader, 1780.

4th Co. : Adam Alstatt, 1777; Jacob Krismore, 1780.

5th Co. : Jacob Rhoads, 1777; Jacob Hill, 1780.

6th Co. : George Boocher, 1777; Henry Strouch, 1780.

7th Co. : James Davis, 1777; Daniel Leinbach, 1780.

8th Co. : David Morgan, 1777; David Strouse, 1780.

#### **Sixth Battalion, Berks County Militia**

Colonels: Henry Spyker, 1777; Joseph Heister, 1780; John Cunnius, 1784, 1786.

Lt. Colonels: Joseph Heister; Daniel Hunter; John Cunnius, 1786.

Captains: John Leshar, 1777; George Batdorf, 1777; Henry Shepler, 1777; Conrad Weiser, 1777; Michael Bretz, 1777; Henry Weaver, 1777; John Kreamer, 1777, 1778; Michael Vogge, 1777; Jacob Rhoads, 1777, 1778; Jacob Shapple, 1777; Conrad Eckert, 1777, 1780; Jacob Hill, 1777; Ferd. Ritter, 1778, 1780; Daniel DeTurk, 1778; George Grant, 1778; Henry Strouch, 1780; Jacob Baldy, 1780; George Reihm, 1777, 1780; Sebastian Miller, 1780; Conrad Geist, 1780; Paul Feager, 1780; Peter Nagel, 1780; Charles Gobin, 1780;





John Spohn, 1780; Conrad Shirman, 1780; Jacob Meyer, 1782; John Miller, 1782; Adam Roth (Colebrookdale township), 1783, 1784; David Schall, 1784 (Earl township); John Rodermel, 1785; Jacob Shartel, (see page 127); Peter Keiffer; Philip Philbert (Filbert), 1777.

This battalion had 728 men enrolled in 1777.

Details on the Captains of companies are as follows:

1st Co.: John Leshner, 1777.

2nd Co.: George Batdorf, 1777.

3d Co.: Henry Shepler, 1777.

4th Co.: Conrad Weiser, 1777.

5th Co.: Michael Bretz, 1777; David Schall, 1784.

6th Co.: Henry Weaver, 1777.

7th Co.: John Kreamer, 1777.

8th Co.: Philip Philbert (Filbert), 1777.

### **Seventh and Eighth Battalion, Berks County Militia.**

Colonels: Sebastian Levan, 1776; Samuel Ely, 1781; Jacob Weaver.

Lt. Colonels: Sebastian Levan, 1777; Jacob Boyer, 1777; Nicholas Seybert, 1781.

Captains: Daniel Reiff, 1777; John Eagner, 1777; Ferdinand Ritter, 1777; Daniel Morgan, 1777; Jacob Kreamer, 1777; Philip Filbert, 1777; Philip Krick, 1777, 1781; Daniel DeTurk, 1777 (Alsace township); . . . . . Miller, 1777; Jacob Ladich, 1781; George Reihms, 1781; Abraham Keefer, 1782; Conrad Mingle (Minnich); John Robison.

The only captain recorded as having a particular company was Philip Filbert who was captain of the 4th Company.

Other captains recorded, but not definitely listed with any particular battalion or company in Berks county, who had charge of companies of Berks county militia are:

Joseph Heister; John Reegel, 1780; John Diehl, 1777, with men from Pine Grove township; Christopher Wigner, 1781; George Miller, 1776; Henry Nachs (Wachs); Christian Madery, 1787, 1788, under Col. Eckert at Wyoming; John Old; . . . . . Dougless; John Miller, 1784, 1785.

Nicholas Sweyer had a Brigade of Teams.

Details of the individual companies of Berks county militia, relating to particular actions and service of said companies is given herewith:

Captain George Nagel and his company of Berks county militia, were assigned to Col. Thompson's battalion of Pennsylvania Riflemen, and they reported for service at headquarters in Cambridge, Mass., on July 18, 1775. This battalion of twelve companies from Pennsylvania were the first troops from Pennsylvania to reach Boston.

Captain Jonathan Jones and his company of Berks county men were in DeHass' First Pennsylvania battalion and they participated in the conquest of Canada in 1776. They were also in the battle of "Three Rivers" on January 8, 1776, and accompanied the army in its disastrous retreat from Ticonderoga.





Captain Joseph Heister raised a company of men numbering 80 at Reading in June, 1776. They took part in the battle of Long Island.

Captain John Leshner and his company of Berks county men under Col. Daniel Hunter of the 1st Battalion, commenced its service at the battle of Long Island, the record being dated South Amboy, August 27, 1776. The records also show that he was a captain in Col. John Patton's battalion.

Captain Benjamin Weiser was a son of Conrad Weiser. He and his men came from the vicinity of Heidelberg township, and the Tulpehocken district. They were in the German regiment commanded by Colonel Nicholas Haussegger. This company entered the service in July and August, 1776, and was engaged at Trenton on December 26, 1776, and at Princeton on January 3, 1777. It was also in Sullivan's Division in the campaign against the Indians in 1780, and also on the frontiers in Northumberland county. The organization ended on January 1, 1781.

Captain Michael Wolf had charge of a company of Berks county men at South Amboy, N. J., on August 26, 1776.

Captain Michael Forrer (Furrer) recruited his company of men from "the western section of Berks county (now Schuylkill), and from the Tulpehocken district". This company was stationed at South Amboy, N. J., on September 5, 1776, and was commanded by Col. John Patton.

Captain Nicholas Scheffer had charge of a company of Berks county militia in the 1st Battalion under Colonel Henry Hollar on duty at Newtown, Bucks county, on December 10, 1776, to January 20, 1777. He was a resident of Tulpehocken township, and was present at Trenton in December, 1776. His company consisted of 32 men, most of whom were residents of the Tulpehocken district, including his brother, Daniel Sheaffer, and his son, Nicholas Sheaffer, Jr. He was recorded under the following names: Shafle; Sheaffer, Schaeffer; and Shafer. This man must not be confused with the Nicholas Sheaffer of Maiden Creek, who was a first cousin and who resided in Maiden Creek from the year 1770. Captain Nicholas Sheaffer was a son of John Peter and Elizabeth Sheaffer, whereas the Nicholas Sheaffer of Maiden Creek was a son of Jacob and Maria Sheaffer. (See pages 84 and 86.)

Captain George Miller and his company of Berks county men were on duty at South Amboy, N. J., on September 5, 1776. These men were recruited from Bethel and Tulpehocken townships.

Captain Diehl's company of Berks county militia included men from Pine Grove township on January 22, 1777. This may have been the 1st company in the 3d battalion.

Captain Jacob Wetstein (Whetstone) recruited his company principally from the north side of the Blue mountains. It was mustered into service on August 7, 1777, and was commanded by Colonel Daniel Hunter, of Oley. This company was on duty around Philadelphia, participating in the battle of Germantown under General Washington. The return roster of this company is given as having 49 men and 8 officers on May 17, 1777.

Captain Conrad Minnich and his company of men were mustered into service on August 7, 1777, in the battalion of Colonel Daniel





Udree, (Undree), of Oley. Captain Minnich came from Brunswick township, now Manheim township, and the company was made up of men from both sides of the Blue mountains. No trace of the roster has been found. However, the return report of third class Berks county associators and militia, Col. Daniel Undree shows that the company had on the muster roll one captain, two lieutenants, one ensign, four sergeants, one drummer and fifer, and four substitutes. The total being 9 officers and 41 privates as of August 11, 1777. Captain Minnich is referred to as "of the Revolution, from Brunswick township, near the Schulykill, several miles south of Sharp mountain, then the frontier". There is also a record that his company was the 2d company, 3d battalion under Colonel Michael Lindemuth.

Captain Jacob Morgan reported on August 17, 1777, that twelve companies of militia had marched from Reading, numbering 656 men and officers. On November 18, 1777, he reported that 400 men were sent to camp from the 5th and 6th class, under command of Colonel Henry Spyker.

Captain Jacob Schartel (Shartley, Scherdel, Shartel) was in charge of the 5th company, 4th battalion, in 1780, and the 3d company, 3d battalion in 1777. His service dating from 1777 to 1783. He also was captain in Hartley's Continental regiment and was wounded by the Indians at Muncey creek. He was also on duty for 60 days between Valley Forge and Germantown. He was a resident of Bern township near Shartelsville. (See page 127.)

Captain Philip Filbert's company of Berks county men consisted of 9 officers and 48 men, as recorded on December 13, 1777. It was company 4 under Col. Jacob Weaver.

Captain Edward Scull recruited 150 men in Berks county at the request of General Washington in January, 1778. These men were for the Continental Line.

Captain Jacob Morgan reported on August 16, 1778, that he had sent 180 men to Sunbury and 123 men to Easton, all being volunteers from Berks county. On June 26, 1780, he reported that 25 men from Berks county were sent to Philadelphia.

Captain Charles Krause and his company were guarding prisoners from August 16 to October 16, 1781.

Captain Henry Strouch was from Brunswick (Manheim) township. He and his company of Berks county men were in the 6th battalion as shown in the record of that battalion from August 10th to September 9th, 1780.

Captain Bartholomew Von Heir had charge of a company of Light Dragoons from Reading on September 16, 1780

Captain Jacob Baldy's company was in the 6th battalion under Col. Joseph Heister, August 10, to September 9, 1780.

Henry Christ's company of the Pennsylvania Line were recruited in Reading, Pa., on January 23d, 1781.

Captain Jacob Livingood raised a company of men in Heidelberg and Tulpehocken townships in September, 1781. They were known as Livingood's riflemen of Middletown, now Womelsdorf. The roster of this company is among the five never recovered. The company served until January, 1782.





Lieutenant Valentine Eckert, of Berks county, reported that 300 men were sent to Newtown, Bucks county, on October 8, 1781.

Captain Christopher Wigner had charge of a company of men from Springfield township on October 1, 1781.

In August, 1782, Indians invaded Berks county and 25 men were called for defense. Fifty men were also called to defend the frontiers near Northumberland county, the rendezvous being Muncey.

On October 2, 1784, fifty men were sent from Berks county to the Wyoming district.

Captain Jacob Reher with a company of men from the 2d battalion was guarding prisoners near Reading on February 28, 1791.

Captain Charles Krause had charge of a company of men from the 1st battalion that was guarding prisoners from August 16 to October 16, 1781.

Captain Adam Beard had charge of the 3d company in the 3d battalion.

Captain Daniel Graeff had charge of the 5th company in the 3d battalion.

Captain Charles Krause had charge of the 1st company in the 3d battalion in 1783.

Captain Abraham Huy (Hoy) had charge of a company of Berks county men that were recruited from the vicinity north-west of Reading, including men from Maiden creek and points north. In this company was Nicholas Schaeffer, who was born in Tulpehocken township in 1736, the son of Jacob and Maria Barbara Schaeffer, who later located in Brunswick township. This Nicholas Schaeffer located in Maiden creek in 1770 and married Susanna DeTurk. The purpose of detailing the record of this Nicholas Schaeffer is to avoid the misunderstanding which exists in some records that he was the Captain Nicholas Schaeffer of Tulpehocken. Captain Nicholas Schaeffer of Tulpehocken was the son of John Peter and Elizabeth Schaeffer, and in his company which was the 1st battalion under Colonel Henry Hollar on duty at Newtown on December 10, 1776, there was a brother, Daniel Sheaffer, and a son, Nicholas Sheaffer, Jr., all of whom were residents of the Tulpehocken district. (See pages 84 and 86.)

Captain John Spohn, of Reading, and Captain Philip Decker had charge of companies in the 5th Pennsylvania battalion under Colonel Robert Magaw.

It is understood that the men from Brunswick township were in the 3d battalion, under Colonel Michael Lindemuth.

Captain Jacob Moser with his company of Berks county men was in Hamar's 6th Pennsylvania regiment, Continental line.

Captain Jacob Bauer (Bower) and his company of men recruited from the vicinity of Middletown (Womelsdorf) and the Tulpehocken district, were in Von Ottendorf's corp, Continental line.

Captain Jacob Maurer raised a company of men at Reading and they participated in the battle of Long Island. No roll of this company is published.

Captain John Fulmer's company of men were mostly recruited from Brunswick and Manheim townships.



## War Records

Following are listed the men who served their country during the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812-1814, and the Civil War insofar as it pertains to the Grim family and its associated families as herein listed.

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## Pioneer Homesteads in the Tulpehocken District

In 1723 the Tulpehocken District or Valley was considered the frontier of Pennsylvania.

Inasmuch as many of our ancestors located in the Tulpehocken Valley, thereby becoming part of the history of that section, and because of the historical value connected with all of the early activities of this section of our state, we believe that it will be very fitting to give in abstract form, a list of the pioneers who purchased tracts of land in what was then known as Plumpton Manor, and Fell Manor, and also a history of how these Manors originated.

Johan Nicholas Schaeffer whose history can be found on page 78, and Ludwig Blum whose history can be found on page 106, came from Schoharie, N. Y., and settled in this valley in 1723. The map on page 33, shows a tract of land for Ludwig Blum, but no tract is shown for Johan Nicholas Schaeffer. However, the map on page 34 shows tracts set apart for Frederick Schaeffer, the brother of Johan Nicholas Schaeffer, Michael Schaeffer, the eldest son of Johan Nicholas Schaeffer, and also two additional tracts for Jacob Schaeffer and Peter Schaeffer, both of whom were sons of Johan Nicholas Schaeffer.

These tracts of land were purchased in 1739, and in all probability, the father, Johan Nicholas Schaeffer, was considerably advanced in years, and although he was a resident of this section of Pennsylvania since 1723, and probably farmed the land purchased by his sons, he is not recorded as actually having taken out a warrant for such land or made a purchase of same.

Proof of the residence of Johan Nicholas Schaeffer in this locality as early as 1723 is shown in Rupp's 30,000 names of Immigrants, second revised edition, page 465; in the "Petition to His Excellency, William Keith, Baronet, Governor of Pennsylvania", Colonial Records, Vol. 3, page 341, where his name appears as one of the signers, stating that in 1723 they left Schoharie, N. Y., and settled upon the Tulpehocken creek; and in the "Petition for a High road from the Tulpehocken church to the Quaker Meeting House in Oley", dated 1727, where his name again appears as one of the signers. Copies of these petitions can be found on pages 81-82-83.

Therefore, with all of these ancestors so intimately connected with the pioneer settlement of the Tulpehocken valley, and because descendants of these pioneers resided in the Tulpehocken district for many years thereafter, contributing greatly and unselfishly to the religious, civil, social and military affairs of this community, it is incumbent upon us to, in a sense, perpetuate the history of this settlement by recording it herein.

For much of the following data, as well as the drawing of the Plumpton Manor plot, we are indebted to M. A. Gruber, of Washington, D. C., who is a descendant of the (2) Nicholas Schaeffer listed on page 84, this Nicholas Schaeffer being one of the younger sons of Johan Nicholas Schaeffer, hereinbefore referred to.

The Manor of Plumpton was a tract of land consisting of 5,165 acres on the Tulpehocken creek in the old townships of Tulpehocken and Heidelberg, then Lancaster county, now Berks county, Pennsyl-





vania. It was designated in the patent of September 17, 1735, to John Page, as the MANOR OF PLUMPTON, and later referred to as Plumpton Manor, Page's Manor, John Page's Land, and the John Page tract.

William Penn, the founder, proprietary and Governor in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, in his will made in the year 1711, and republished by a "Declaration bearing date on or about the twenty-seventh day of May, Anno, 1712," gave and devised to his daughter, Letitia, wife of William Aubrey of the City of London, "ten thousand (10,000) acres of his land in such place or places as his trustees should think fit". By indenture of lease and release bearing dates, respectively, September 15 and 16, 1724, William Aubrey and his wife conveyed these 10,000 acres to John Knight of the Liberty of Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, who by indenture of lease and release bearing dates, respectively, November 4 and 5, 1730, conveyed these 10,000 acres to John Page of Austin Fryers in the City of London. By indenture tripartite of lease and release bearing dates, respectively, February 8 and 9, 1730-31, between William Aubrey and Letitia, his wife, of the first part, and proprietaries (John, Thomas and Richard Penn) of the second part, and John Page of the third part, the proprietaries granted and confirmed to John Page the 10,000 acres. Then by virtue of a warrant bearing date at London, October 9, 1731, there was surveyed to John Page on April 27, 1733, in part of the 10,000 acres, a tract of land containing 5,165 acres "situate on Tulpehocken creek", in the old townships of Heidelberg and Tulpehocken, bounded on the east by the William Allen tract of 2,794 acres, and on the west by Gulielma Maria Fell's Manor of 10,000 acres.

This tract was erected by the proprietaries into a manor, designated as the Manor of Plumton, and was granted and confirmed by patent of September 17, 1735, to John Page "To the only Use and Behoof of the said John Page, his Heirs and Assignes for ever, To be holden of us, our heirs and successors, Proprietaries of Pennsylvania as of the Seigniory of Windsor in free and common soccage by Fealty only in Lieu of all other services Yielding & Paying therefor yearly unto us, our Heirs and Successors One Red Rose on the twenty-fourth day of June in every year for ever hereafter at the City of Philadelphia to such person or persons as shall from time to time be appointed to receive same."

Authority was also given to John Page "to erect and constitute within the said Manor a Court Baron with all things whatsoever which to a Court Baron do belong To have and to hold view of Frank-pledge for the conservation of the Peace and the better Government of the inhabitants within the said Manor by the said John Page, his Heirs and Assignes or his or their Stewards lawfully deputed and generally to do and use all things which to view of Frank pledge do belong and to take and receive all and every fines, emoluments and all other profits which to a Court Baron, Leet or view of Frank-pledge do belong or may or ought to belong."

Note: A Court-Baron was a domestic court in old English manors for redressing misdemeanors, etc., in the manor and for settling tenants' disputes.





**A Leet or Court-Leet** was an ancient English court in a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, for petty offenses. It was originally the assembly of the men of the township for administering the law of the community.

**A Frank-Pledge** was a pledge or surety for the good behavior of freemen.

**A View of Frank Pledge** was a court of record held by the steward of a leet once a year within the particular hundred, township, or manor.

By a duly executed letter of attorney, dated February 17, 1736, John Page constituted and appointed William Allen, Esq., of the City of Philadelphia, William Webb, Esq., of the county of Chester, and Samuel Powell, junior, merchant of the City of Philadelphia, "jointly and severally his true and lawful attorney and attornies for him and in his name to contract for the absolute sale of and absolutely to bargain, sell and convey to any person or persons and their heirs for the best price that can be gotten for the same", all the land comprised in the Manor of Plumpton.

This manor is represented in the draft on page 34 shown as being within the heavy black lines. The 5,165 acres, given as the area thereof, were found to be deficient by 282 acres 143 perches; and in part of that deficiency there was surveyed for John Page 100 acres, adjoining the manor along the northern line of the western portion of said manor.

The draft of the Manor of Plumpton found on page 34 is not absolutely accurate in all its details, because the bearings and dimensions or measurements are found to vary more or less in the later surveys of the farm-tracts into which the Manor was subdivided for the purpose of disposing of the land.

\*Gulielma Maria Fell's Manor, known as Fell's Manor, a draft of which is shown on page 33, and which adjoins the western boundary of the Manor of Plumpton, consisted of 10,000 acres, and was surveyed on November 2, 1727, to Gulielma Maria Fell, wife of Charles Fell, and daughter of William Penn, junior, son of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania. The draft on page 33 represents only the eastern half of the Manor. This Manor extended to a point about a mile west of what is now Meyerstown, Lebanon county, Pa., and had an average width of two and one-quarter miles and a length of about seven miles. Mr. Lindemuth's draft on page 33 was an attempt to locate the first 33 families who came from Schoharie, N. Y., in 1723, but is not correct as to names for although Peter, Michael and Jacob Schaeffer were born before 1723, they were only children when they came from Schoharie, N. Y., and were not those who represented the heads of the families. The head of this Schaeffer family being Johan Nicholas Schaeffer as hereinbefore stated. Furthermore, Peter, Michael and Jacob Schaeffer purchased their tracts in 1739.

\*Note: The name "Gulielma" is the Latin name for "Wilhelmina."

The William Allen Tract consisting of 2,794 acres adjoins the eastern boundary of the Manor of Plumpton, and was surveyed to William Allen on October 20, 1730. This was part of the tract given by William Penn to his grandson, William Penn, which tract amounted to 10,000 acres. This tract of William Allen was in Heidelberg town-





ship, Lancaster county, now Berks county, Pennsylvania. The northern part of Robesonia, Pennsylvania, lies in the southwestern part of the tract.

The draft on page 34 shows the names of the first purchasers from John Page in the Manor of Plumpton.

The draft on page 32 shows the names of some of the first purchasers of tracts of land in the Fell Manor, particularly those in the eastern portion of same.

### List of Names of First Settlers on Manor of Plumpton

Name	Acreage	Date
Thomas Lansiscus	237 1-2	Apr. 3, 1751
John Boyer	250 1-2	Oct. 26, 1784
Conrad Weiser	347 1-2	Jun. 24, 1748
Henry Groeathousen	—	—
George Derr	183	Jun. 5, 1745
Jacob Mountz	67 a, 58 perch.	Dec. 4, 1739
John Dieter	263	Jun. 1, 1743
John Leonard Feg.	—	—
Christian Ruchty	242	Dec. 5, 1739
Anna Maria Cobel	—	—
Jacob Schaeffer	254 1-2	Dec. 5, 1739
Gottfried Fiedler	180 a, 108 perc.	Jun. 5, 1745
Michael Miller	—	—
Maria Ursula Kehl	63 a, 114 perc.	May 5, 1742
Erasmus Buggenmeyer	216	Dec. 5, 1739
John Carpenter (Zimmerman)	98 a, 100 perc.	Apr. 4, 1746
Frederick Schaeffer	275	Dec. 5, 1739
John Furra	119 1-2	May 14, 1742
Christopher Keiser	81 a, 144 perc.	Jun. 1, 1743
George Reed	—	—
Reed's (Zion Lutheran) church grant.	—	—
Ryneer Essell	—	—
Jacob Capf (Kapp)	149 a, 65 perc.	Dec. 5, 1739
Adam Lesh	206 a, 40 perc.	Dec. 5, 1739
Philip Brown	267	Dec. 5, 1739
Peter Schaeffer	—	Dec. 5, 1739
George Unrew	—	—
Michael Schaeffer	178	Dec. 5, 1739
Conrad Weiser	128 a, 95 perc.	Apr. 11, 1749
George Hoffart	88	Aug. 29, 1739
Lazarus Winger	260	Sep. 27, 1737
Peter Spang	197 1-2	July 5, 1739
Erasmus Buggenmeyer	53 a, 58 perc.	Nov. 23, 1737
John Carpenter (Zimmerman)	100	Apr. 4, 1746
George Detrick Kayle	170	Oct. 16, 1738
Andrew Boyer	150	Jan. 2, 1737



Peter Schell

Georg

From the Survey









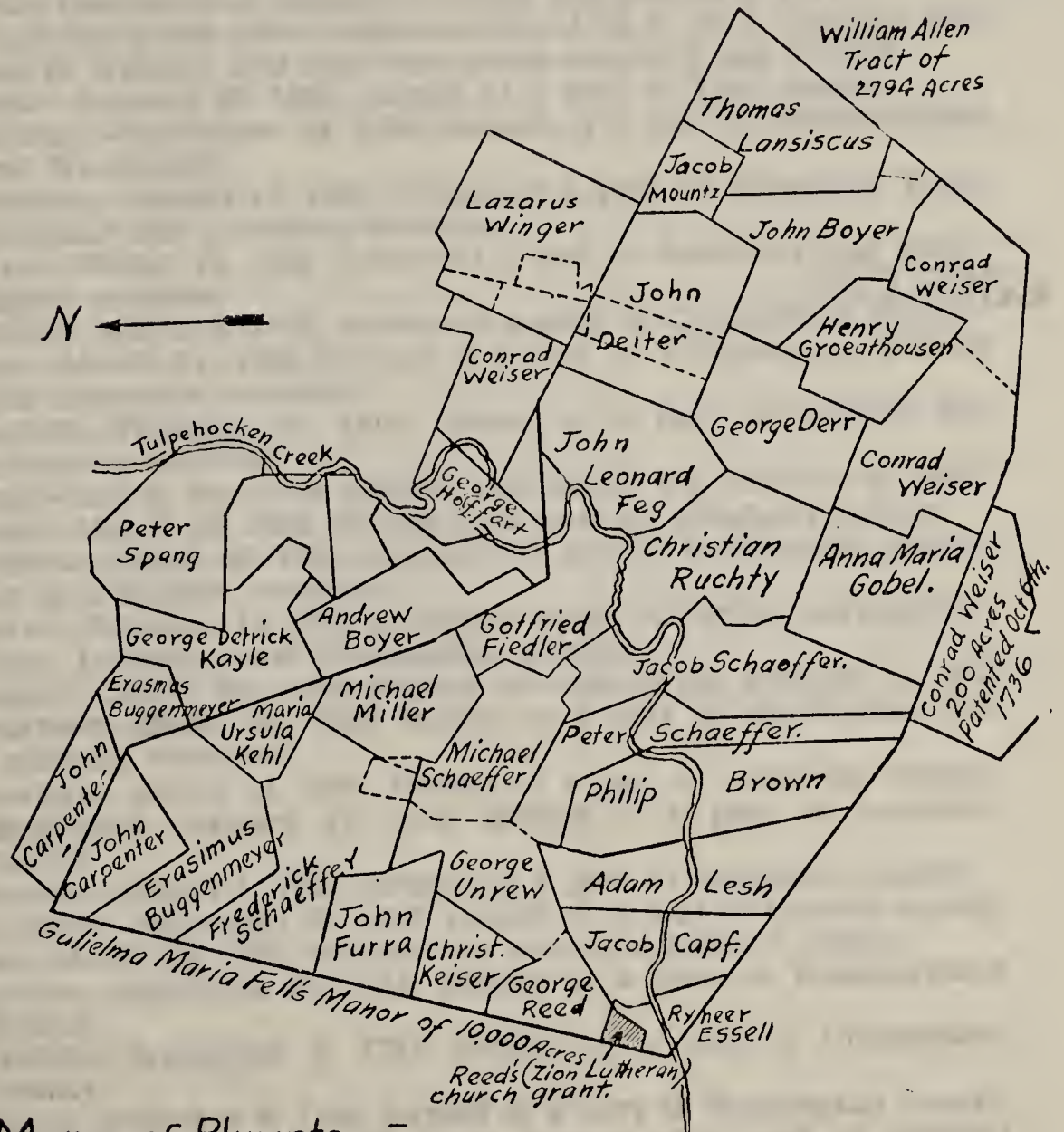




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အကျယ်အဝန်း  
ပုံစံအတိုင်း ဖော်ပြထားသည်။  
စတုရန်းမိုင်



OK-



= Manor of Plumpton =



## Organization of Counties in Pennsylvania

Inasmuch as there may be some misunderstanding, because in many cases the same people are referred to as being residents of different counties due to the erection of new counties from the then existing county, it is thought wise to give a list showing the time of the erection or organization of the various counties up to and including the county of Schuylkill, which was erected in 1811.

Following is the list of counties erected up to 1811, together with the date of erection, and also from which county it was formed:

Adams—January 22, 1800, formed of a part of York county.

Allegheny—September 24, 1788, formed of a part of Westmoreland and Washington.

Armstrong—March 12, 1800, formed of a part of Allegheny, Westmoreland and Lycoming counties.

Beaver—March 12, 1800, formed of a part of Allegheny and Washington counties.

Bedford—March 9, 1771, formed of a part of Cumberland county.

Berks—March 11, 1752, formed of a part of Philadelphia, Chester and Lancaster counties.

Bradford—February 21, 1810, formed of a part of Luzerne and Lycoming counties.

Bucks—One of the three original counties of the Province in 1682.

Butler—March 12, 1800, formed of a part of Allegheny county.

Cambria—March 26, 1804, formed of a part of Huntingdon, Somerset and Bedford counties.

Center—February 13, 1800, formed of a part of Mifflin, Northumberland, Lycoming and Huntingdon counties.

Chester—One of the three original counties of the Province in 1682.

Clearfield—March 26, 1804, formed of a part of Huntingdon and Lycoming counties.

Crawford—March 12, 1800, formed of a part of Allegheny county.

Cumberland—January 27, 1750, formed of a part of Lancaster county.

Dauphin—March 4, 1785, formed of a part of Lancaster county.

Delaware—September 26, 1789, formed of a part of Chester county.

Erie—March 12, 1800, formed of a part of Allegheny county.

Fayette—September 26, 1783, formed of a part of Westmoreland county.

Franklin—September 9, 1784, formed of a part of Cumberland county.

Greene—February 9, 1796, formed of a part of Washington county.

Huntingdon—September 20, 1787, formed of a part of Bedford county.

Indiana—March 30, 1803, formed of a part of Westmoreland and Lycoming counties.

Jefferson—March 26, 1804, formed of a part of Lycoming county.

Lancaster—May 10, 1729, formed of a part of Chester county.

Luzerne—September 25, 1786, formed of a part of Northumberland county.

Lycoming—April 13, 1795, formed of a part of Northumberland county.

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## Organization of Grammar in Physiology

The organization of grammar in physiology is a complex task, involving the integration of various disciplines and the development of a common language. The first step is to identify the key concepts and principles that underlie the field, and then to develop a set of definitions and terminology that can be used consistently across all studies. This process is often iterative, as new discoveries and insights may lead to the need for additional definitions or changes to existing ones.

Once a common language has been established, the next step is to develop a set of rules and conventions that govern the use of the language. These rules should be based on the principles of clarity and precision, and should be designed to facilitate the communication of complex ideas in a concise and unambiguous manner.

The final step in the organization of grammar in physiology is to develop a set of standards and guidelines that govern the presentation of research results. These standards should be based on the principles of objectivity and transparency, and should be designed to ensure that all research is presented in a consistent and accessible manner.

By following these steps, the organization of grammar in physiology can be achieved, leading to a more unified and effective field of study. This will allow researchers to communicate their findings more clearly and accurately, and will facilitate the development of new theories and discoveries.

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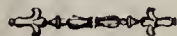
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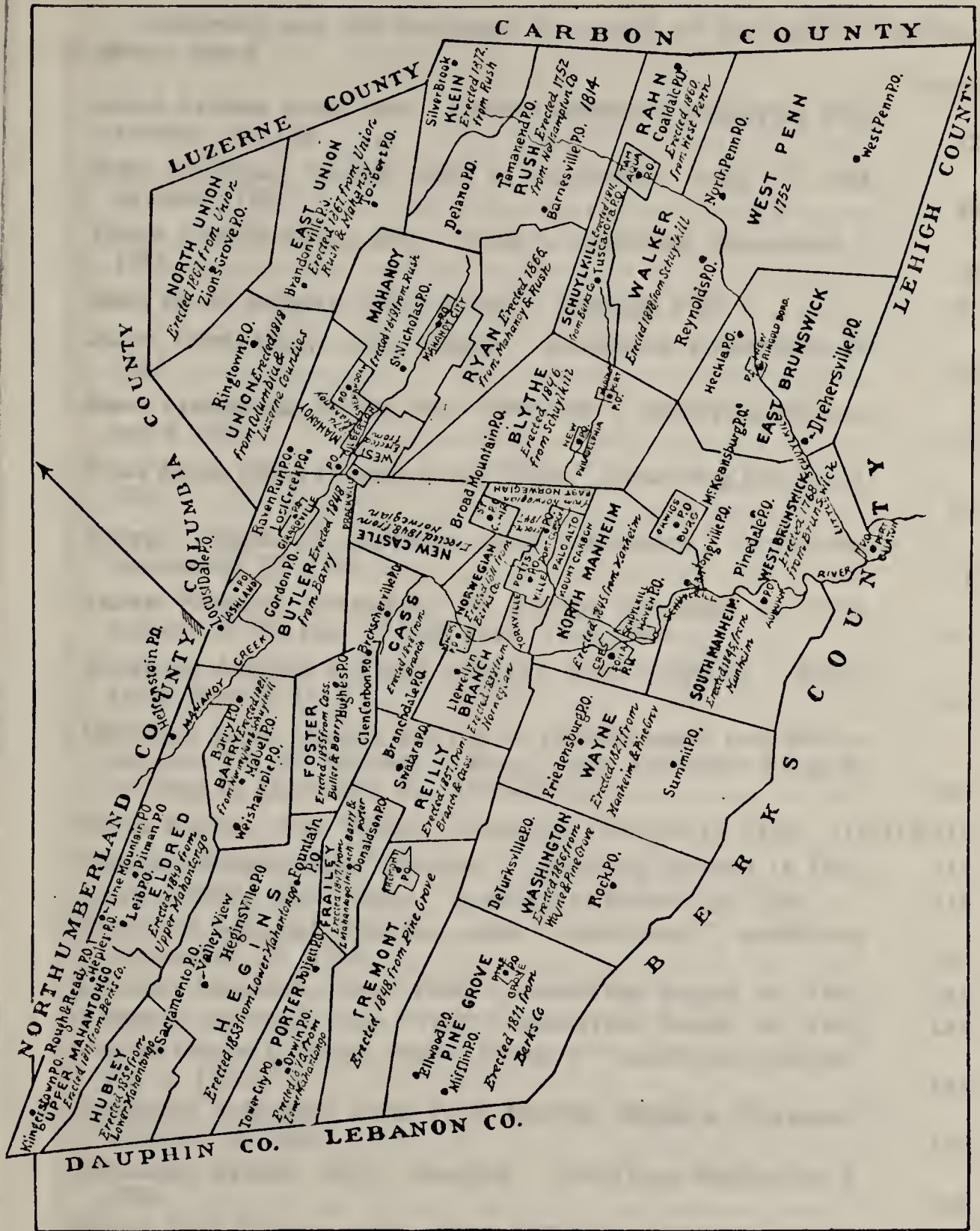
- McKean—March 26, 1804, formed of a part of Lycoming county.  
Mercer—March 12, 1800, formed of a part of Allegheny county.  
Mifflin—September 19, 1789, formed of a part of Cumberland and Northumberland counties.  
Montgomery—September 10, 1784, formed of a part of Philadelphia county.  
Northampton—March 11, 1752, formed of a part of Bucks county.  
Northumberland—March 12, 1772, formed of a part of Lancaster, Cumberland, Berks, Bedford and Northampton counties.  
Philadelphia—One of the three original counties in 1682.  
Potter—March 26, 1804, formed of a part of Lycoming county.  
Schuylkill—March 1, 1811, formed of a part of Berks and Northampton counties.  
Somerset—April 17, 1795, formed of a part of Bedford county.  
Susquehanna—February 21, 1810, formed of a part of Luzerne county.  
Tioga—March 26, 1804, formed of a part of Lycoming county.  
Venango—March 12, 1800, formed of a part of Allegheny and Lycoming counties.  
Warren—March 12, 1800, formed of a part of Allegheny and Lycoming counties.  
Washington—March 28, 1781, formed of a part of Westmoreland county.  
Wayne—March 21, 1798, formed of a part of Northampton county.  
Westmoreland—February 26, 1773, formed of a part of Bedford and in 1785, part of the purchase of 1784 was added thereto.  
York—August 19, 1749, formed of a part of Lancaster county.

On page 37 will be found an old map of Schuylkill county showing the dates of erection of the various townships of that county.









Map of Schuylkill County, Pa.



## Emigrant Ancestors

Following are the Emigrant Ancestors of the various families herein listed.

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## The Grim Family

The Grim name originated from the ancient surname "GRYM" of Scandinavia, and from it many similar names have evolved.

The story that the family has ancient pedigree, was brought to America by one of the several brothers who emigrated from Germany in the 18th century. It is said that Egidius Grim who came to America in 1728, and whose family history follows, was the one who originated this story, and it has been handed down from generation to generation. Also that the statement is correct because of certain papers which he brought with him, and the authenticity of these statements appears to be verified by later members of the family.

The family had long been seated in Normandy, tracing its ancestry back to the Norsemen who made conquest to the south of their country in the 10th century, and family tradition says that the parent stem of the "Grim Family", insofar as the Grims of Germany are concerned, originated with this Norseman raider, "GRYM".

From the 8th to the 13th century, Norsemen sea rovers from Denmark, Norway and Sweden became famous in European history because of their conquest for fame and booty in distant lands. As early as 787 they began to raid the shores of France and England. They established themselves in permanent camps at the mouths of the French rivers, and repeatedly ascended them to plunder and slaughter.

In 911-912, Charles the Simple of France, gave what is known as Normandy, to Hrolf, or Rollo, a chieftain or leader of one of these Norse bands, because he was unable to overcome these dangerous foemen. The condition was that he, Rollo, would accept the duchy of Normandy as a feudal fief, and that he would become his man or vassal. Rollo was married to Gisela, the daughter of Charles the Simple, and this was the start of the Norman princes. Rollo was baptised into the Christian faith, and it is noted that these savage Norsemen became good Normans, a name celebrated in history.

The courage, tenacity and bravery of these Norsemen who located in Normandy, and who were making history, is evidenced by the fact that their aim was not only conquest for personal gain, but they, with their crude methods of transportation, invaded lands far from their base of supplies, probably because of their love for adventure, but more to satisfy the desire to learn what was beyond the horizon.

These Norse Sagas do really embody the true history of the Germanic race. Greenland has many evidences of their settlement, and further south there are definite proofs that the North American **Indian** absorbed these races. Do not our histories tell us of these daring men of the north who were the first foreigners to set foot on the continent of North America, and to them belongs the honor of the discovery of this country of ours. The fact still remains that Norsemen, and not Christopher Columbus, discovered America, and therefore, the Teutonic race must be given that honor.

Many of the Norsemen who accompanied the raiding parties in Europe, never returned to the land of their nativity, but frequently because of their adventurous spirit, their love for their adopted coun-







# Grim

*Grim Family Crest*

try, or their close association through marriage ties, they settled permanently in France, Switzerland, or England.

There are records of the Grim family having been located in Switzerland, for the Swiss Lexicon by Hans Jacob Feu, lists certain "Grimms" as follows: In 1324 Johannes Pilgerin Grimm was a resident of Zurich; and others who appeared to be in the same family were, Hans Grimm in 1489, Rudolf Grimm in 1490, another Rudolf Grimm in 1511, and Hans Bartholome Grimm in 1610. All of these men were very prominent in the civic, political, ecclesiastical and military affairs of that community. However, the family is not recorded as being in Zurich at a later date than that shown above and it is thought that they removed to another community. This conclusion is borne out by the fact that Johannes Grim, a son of Rudolf Grim of Zurich, was a resident of Bern in 1525, and is recorded as being a good singer. He may have been a son of the first Rudolf Grimm listed above. Another record lists Hans Grimm and



**BRITISH**

THE LANCET

THE LANCET is a weekly medical journal published by the British Medical Association. It is the most influential and widely read medical journal in the world. The journal covers a wide range of topics, including clinical medicine, public health, and medical law. It is known for its high standards of accuracy and its commitment to providing the latest information to the medical community. The journal is published in both print and online formats, and is available to subscribers in over 100 countries. The British Medical Association is a professional body representing the interests of doctors in the United Kingdom. It is responsible for setting standards for medical practice and for providing support and training to its members. The LANCET is one of the most prestigious journals in the medical field, and its content is highly regarded by doctors and researchers alike. The journal is published weekly, except for one issue which is published bi-weekly in the summer months. The subscription price of the journal is £120 per annum for institutions and £40 per annum for individuals. The journal is also available in a digital format, which can be accessed online. The LANCET is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the latest developments in medicine and public health.

Ludwig Grimm as sons of Rudolf Grimm. Hans Grimm from 1562 to 1586 was a member of the Council in Bern, in 1589 he was Commissary in the Regiment Greder, and in 1597 became Burgermaster in Solothurn. Two sons are recorded, namely, Hans Wilhelm Grimm and Victor Joseph Grimm.

Ludwig Grim, the other son of Rudolf Grimm, was a member of the small Council in Bern in 1576, and held other civic and political offices until 1601, when he died. One of his sons, Hans Heinrich Grimm, followed in his father's footsteps and was identified in various civil and political offices from 1616 until April, 1638, when he died, leaving five sons as follows: Hans Jacob; Ludwig; Rudolf; Hans Ludwig; and Heinrich. Other Grimms of the same locality who were apparently of the same family and possibly the descendants of the Heinrich Grimm, last named were: Nicholas Grimm, who was a Major in the army in 1706; and Frans Carl Grimm, who was a member of the Council in 1714. It also appears that Frans Carl Grimm had two sons: Frans Carl Joseph Balthasar Grim and Ulrich Grim.

The Grim family whose history follows, traces its ancestry to a Norman Baron, who lived in the days of William the Conqueror, and one branch of this particular family established itself in Alsace, and it was this branch of the family to whom the coat-of-arms reproduced on page 40 was given. They were later residents of Wurtemberg, Germany, having fled there because of the religious persecutions of the Protestants. The emigrant ancestors of the Grim family herein recorded came from this branch of the family.

Family tradition says that there were seven brothers who came to America at different times during the early part of the 18th century. Two of these brothers are known to be, **Johan Egidius Grim** who settled in Macungie township, Bucks county, Pa., in 1728; and **Johan Conrad Grim** who settled in Weisenberg township, Bucks county, later Northampton county, and now Lehigh county, Pa., in 1736. The history of these two families of Grims can be found on pages 42-49. There is no definite knowledge as to the names of the other brothers, but it is supposed that they followed each other in quick succession and therefore, may have been the following men: Hans Jarick (John George) Grim who arrived in 1733; Andreas Grim who came on the same ship with Johan Conrad Grim; Heinrich Grim who came to America in 1737; and probably, Johan Hendk. Grim who arrived in 1737, but was sick upon arrival.

However, since much of this data is uncertain, the following history will only deal with the two brothers on whom there is definite and absolutely accurate information, namely, **Johan Egidius Grim**, (see page 42) and **Johan Conrad Grim**, (see page 49).





## Johan Egidius Grim Family Northampton County, Pa.

- (1) **Johan Egidius Grim**, (see page 41), the Emigrant Ancestor of this branch of the Grim Family, arrived in America on September 11, 1728, on the ship "James Goodwill", David Crocket, master. (Pa. Arch., Ser. 2, Vol. 17, page 15). On November 19, 1730, he took out a Land Warrant in Bucks County, Pa., for 200 acres in Macungie township, in the name of Gitti. Krim; an additional 100 acres in the name of Gite Krim, on August 13, 1734; and an additional 100 acres in the name of Gedy Krim, on October 28, 1746. His possessions later included land in Macungie township, Bucks county, now Lehigh county, and in Maxatawny township, now in Berks county, Pennsylvania. (Pa. Arch. Ser. 3, Vol. 24, pages 137, 138, 139). He was married to Anna Catharina before his arrival in America, and it is said that she was a fairly well educated woman, also that on the trip to America, a storm arose, and it was then that she wrote the hymn "*Nur in Vergnuglichtkeit is meine Freindenzzeit.*"

The will of Giddy (Egidius) Grim is in file 247 in the Register of Wills office in Easton, Northampton county, Pa., and is dated January 28, 1760, his death occuring in 1761.

They had five children as follows:

- (2) **Jacob Grim**, the son of Johan Egidius and Anna Catharina Grim, inherited the lower portion of the estate consisting of 245 acres. He was naturalized on September 24, 1762, and gave valuable service in the war of the Revolution, being 2d Lieutenant in Captain Smeck's company of the 2d Battalion of Berks county, Pa. He had three sons:
- (3) **Jacob Grim**, the son of Jacob Grim, who went out west early in life.
- (3) **Peter Grim**, the son of Jacob Grim, who resided in Weisenburg township, Northampton county, Pa., but who never married.
- (3) **Henry Grim**, the son of Jacob Grim, was born on March 16, 1756, and died on April 3, 1829. He was married to Gertrude Trexler, and they had eleven children:
- (4) **Elizabeth Grim**, the daughter of Henry and Gertrude Grim, was married to Jonas Neff.
- (4) **Rachael Grim**, the daughter of Henry and Gertrude Grim, was born in 1797, and died in 1864. She was unmarried.
- (4) **Jonas Grim**, the son of Henry and Gertrude Grim.
- (4) **Levi Grim**, the son of Henry and Gertrude Grim.
- (4) **Abraham Grim**, the son of Henry and Gertrude Grim.
- (4) **Soloman Grim**, the son of Henry and Gertrude Grim.
- (4) **Judith Grim**, the daughter of Henry and Gertrude Grim, was married to Jacob Walbert.
- (4) **Catharine Grim**, the daughter of Henry and Gertrude Grim, was married to Jacob Herman.
- (4) **David Grim**, the son of Henry and Gertrude Grim.





(1) *Johan Egidius Grim Family of Northampton County, Pa.*

- (4) **Annie Grim**, the daughter of Henry and Gertrude Grim, was married to Benjamin Walbert.
- (4) **Hetty Grim**, the daughter of Henry and Gertrude Grim, was unmarried.
- (2) **Henry Grim**, the son of Johan Egidius and Anna Catharina Grim, was born in 1733, and died in 1804. He inherited 250 acres of the original lands and on his farm is the old burial grounds of the Grim family in Upper Macungie township. He was married to Anna M., and they had seven children:
- (3) **Catharine Grim**, daughter of Henry and Anna M. Grim, was born July 30, 1757, and died July 7, 1828. She was married to Peter Trexler.
- (3) **Gideon Grim**, the son of Henry and Anna M. Grim, was born 1760, and died in 1823. He was married to Elizabeth Kirby, and they had five sons and two daughters, as follows:
- (4) **David Grim**, the son of Gideon and Elizabeth Grim, was unmarried.
- (4) **Nathan Grim**, the son of Gideon and Elizabeth Grim, was a farmer of Columbia county, Pa.
- (4) **Gideon Grim**, the son of Gideon and Elizabeth Grim, was born in Maxatawny township, on August 31, 1792, and died in Colebrookdale township on April 27, 1848. He is buried in Boyertown, Pa. He was a miller and a farmer on the homestead of his wife's father, Henry Knouse, in Exeter township, Berks county, Pa. Later, he purchased 90 acres in Colebrookdale township, where he was accidentally killed while repairing the tannery. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and was married to Esther Knouse. They had two children:
- (5) **William K. Grim**, the son of Gideon and Esther Grim, was born in Exeter township, Berks county, Pa., on May 28, 1825. He was a tanner by trade, and operated the tannery of his father until 1874, when he erected a grist mill. He moved to Boyertown, Pa., where he became one of the organizers of the National Bank of Boyertown. He was also vice-president of the Farmers' National Bank. He was also connected with the Colebrookdale Iron Company. On January 11, 1853, he married Loretta B. Rhoades, a daughter of John and Catharine Boyer Rhoades. They had four children:
- (6) **Mahala Grim**, the daughter of William K. and Loretta B. Grim.
- (6) **Sallie Grim**, the daughter of William K. and Loretta B. Grim, was married to Frank Sabold.
- (6) **William R. Grim**, the son of William K. and Loretta B. Grim, was cashier of the Texarkana National Bank of Texarkana, Texas.
- (6) **Kate Grim**, the daughter of William K. and Loretta B. Grim.
- (3) **Maria Grim**, the daughter of Henry and Anna M. Grim, was born in 1762, and died in 1844. She was married to Jacob Sassamanhausen.
- (3) **Henry Grim**, the son of Henry and Anna M. Grim, had two sons:





(1) *Johan Egidius Grim Family of Northampton County, Pa.*

(4) **Jonathan Grim**, the son of Henry Grim.

(4) **Peter Grim**, the son of Henry Grim.

(3) **Peter Grim**, the son of Henry and Anna M. Grim, was born in 1771. He located in Whitehall township, where he married Dianna Van Burkerck. They had one daughter:

(5) **Elizabeth Grim**, the daughter of Peter and Dianna Grim.

(3) **Jonathan Grim**, the son of Henry and Anna M. Grim, resided in Maxatawny township, and was married to Catharine Bertollett. He was a tanner by trade. He ultimately located in Kutztown, Pa., where he died. They had one child:

(4) **Daniel B. Grim**, the son of Jonathan and Catharine Grim, was born July 17, 1800. He assisted his father until he reached the age of 24 years when he purchased the farm of 220 acres, the hotel, store, tannery, and distillery of a Mr. Kern in Grimville, Greenwich township, Berks county, Pa. His hotel was known as the "Golden Lamb". He was a member of the state militia and was commissioned a colonel. He died on March 6, 1883. In 1819 he was married to Elizabeth Crouse, the daughter of Charles Abraham Crouse, and the granddaughter of Carl Crouse, a captain in the Colonial Army. She died on November 22, 1882. They had nine children:

(5) **Jonathan Grim**, the son of Daniel B. and Elizabeth Grim.

(5) **Mary Grim**, the daughter of Daniel B. and Elizabeth Grim.

(5) **Charlotte Grim**, the daughter of Daniel B. and Elizabeth Grim.

(5) **Catharine Grim**, the daughter of Daniel B. and Elizabeth Grim, was married to William Stettler.

(5) **Sarah Grim**, the daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Grim.

(5) **Charles A. K. Grim**, son of Daniel B. and Elizabeth Grim.

(5) **Susan Grim**, the daughter of Daniel B. and Elizabeth Grim, was married to \* \* \* Dietrich.

(5) **Amelia Grim**, the daughter of Daniel B. and Elizabeth Grim, was married to William T. Breinig.

(5) **Daniel P. Grim**, the son of Daniel B. and Elizabeth Grim, was born in Grimsville, Greenwich township, Berks county, Pa., on August 31, 1833. He resided in Kutztown, Pa., but also owned considerable land in Iowa and Kansas. He was married to Catherine A. Grim, a daughter of Seth K. Grim, of Maxatawny township, Berks county, Pa., her grandfather being Captain David Grim, her great grandfather being Jacob Grim, and her great great grandfather being Johan Egidius Grim. Daniel P. and Catherine Grim had the following children:

(6) **Anna C. Grim**, the daughter of Daniel P. and Catherine Grim.

(6) **A. Elizabeth Grim**, the daughter of Daniel P. and Catherine Grim, was married to Ira P. Rothermell, Esq., of Reading, Pa., and they had one child:

(7) **John Rothermell**, the son of Ira P. and A. Elizabeth Rothermell.

(6) **Daniel P. Grim, Jr.**, the son of Daniel P. and Catherine Grim of Kutztown, Pa.





*(1) Johan Egidius Grim Family of Northampton County, Pa.*

- (6) **Mary Grim**, the daughter of Daniel P. and Catherine Grim, who died at the age of 2 years.
- (6) **Emma Grim**, the daughter of Daniel P. and Catherine Grim.
- (3) **Jacob Grim**, the son of Henry and Anna M. Grim, was born in 1754, and was married to Catharine Hottenstein. They had the following children:
  - (4) **Jessie Grim**, the son of Jacob and Catharine Grim.
  - (4) **David Grim**, the son of Jacob and Catharine Grim.
  - (4) **Henry Grim**, the son of Jacob and Catharine Grim, unmarried.
  - (4) **Daniel Grim**, the son of Jacob and Catharine Grim, born 1791, died 1801.
  - (4) **Nathaniel Grim**, the son of Jacob and Catharine Grim, born 1793, died 1793.
  - (4) **Jacob Grim**, the son of Jacob and Catharine Grim, was married to Mary Shimer.
  - (5) **Abraham S. Grim**, the son of Jacob and Mary Grim.
  - (4) **Levi Grim**, the son of Jacob and Catharine Grim, died, infant.
  - (4) **Sarah Grim**, the daughter of Jacob and Catharine Grim, was married to John Bailey.
  - (4) **Judith Grim**, the daughter of Jacob and Catharine Grim, was married to John Appel.
  - (4) **Catharine Grim**, the daughter of Jacob and Catharine Grim, born 1797, died 1801.
- (2) **Margareth Grim**, the daughter of Johan Egidius and Anna Catharina Grim, was married to Frantz Koht.
- (2) **Elizabeth Grim**, the daughter of Johan Egidius and Anna Catharina Grim, was married to Casper Merkle, on April 1, 1753. Some of their children were as follows:
  - (3) **Anna Rosina Merkle**, the daughter of Casper and Elizabeth Merkle, was born on February 7, 1755.
  - (3) **Catharine Elizabeth Merkle**, the daughter of Casper and Elizabeth Merkle, was born on August 12, 1757.
- (2) **Catharine Grim**, the daughter of Johan Egidius and Anna Catharina Grim, was born on May 31, 1730, and died on July 31, 1805. She was married to Peter Merkle, the son of Johan Christian Merkle, on April 13, or November 16, 1750. They had the following children: (See page 46, for the history of Merkle family).
  - (3) **Catharina Eva Merkle**, the daughter of Peter and Catharine Merkle, was born on September 22, 1751. She was married to John Rothermel.
  - (3) **Maria Apollo Merkle**, the daughter of Peter and Catharina Merkle, was born on February 18, 1753.
  - (3) **Anna Elizabeth Merkle**, the daughter of Peter and Catharina Merkle, was born on August 11, 1755. She was married to Jacob Zoll.
  - (3) **Sophia Dorothea Merkle**, the daughter of Peter and Catharina Merkle, was born on January 27, 1758. She was married to David Staudt.
  - (3) **Michael Merkle**, the son of Peter and Catharina Merkle.





*(1) Johan Egidius Grim Family of Northampton County, Pa.*

- (3) **Casper Merkle**, the son of Peter and Catharina Merkle.
- (3) **George Merkle**, the son of Peter and Catharina Merkle.
- (3) **Christain Merkle**, the son of Peter and Catharina Merkle.
- (3) **Gideon Merkle**, the son of Peter and Catharina Merkle.
- (3) **Bernard Merkle**, the son of Peter and Catharina Merkle.

The following record appears in the Zion (Moselem) Lutheran church record of Richmond township, Berks county, Pa.

- (3) **John Heinrich Bassler**, son of William and Catharina Grim Bassler, was born on July 3, 1747.

The mother, Catharina Grim Bassler, may have been the daughter of Johan Egidius and Anna Catharina Grim, and was probably married to William Bassler before her marriage to Peter Merkle, or she may have been another daughter of Johan Egidius and Anna Catharine Grim, and the minister recorded the wrong given name as was often the case.

### THE MERKLE FAMILY

The history of the Merkle Family includes the various generations from the Emigrant Ancestor, John Christian Merklen (Merkle) to the present generation, and is recorded herein because one of Johan Egidius Grim's daughters, Catharina Grim, was married to Peter Merkle. (See page 45).

- (1) **John Christian Merklen (Merkle)**, was born in 1678, and came from Lower Alsace, France, arriving in America in 1732. He settled near to Moselem Springs, Berks county, Pa., and died in 1766. He took the oath of allegiance on April 10, 1742. He had nine children among whom was Peter Merkle, who was married to Catharina Grim, and Casper Merkle, who was married to Elizabeth Grim. Both of these wives were daughters of Johan Egidius Grim. (See page 45).
- (2) **Peter Merkle**, was born in 1721, and died in 1785. He is buried in the Moselem church cemetery in Richmond township, Berks county, Pa. He took the oath of allegiance on April 4, 1778. He was married to Catharina Grim, the daughter of Johan Egidius Grim, and she was born on May 31, 1730, and died on July 31, 1805. They were married in 1750. On April 17, 1765, he purchased 100 acres of land from Nicholas Miller and his wife, Eva Catharine, said land being located near to where the Spring Garden bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad is now located on the highway between Pottsville and Schuylkill Haven. Here he remained until 1778, when he again removed to Berks county, Pa. They had a number of children as shown on pages 45-46. The following record will deal with only one of his children, namely, Michael Merkle, who later owned the original farm of his father in Schuylkill county, Pa.
- (3) **Michael Merkle**, the son of Peter and Catharina Grim, was born on January 8, 1771, and died on March 5, 1829. He was married to Elizabeth Ebert, the daughter of George and Magdalena Ebert, who was born in 1774, and died in 1851. They resided on a farm near to Schuylkill Haven, Pa., and are buried in





(1) *Johan Egidius Grim Family of Northampton County, Pa.*

St. Peter's church-yard, about one mile from Cressona, Pa. They had a number of children, among whom was a daughter, Magdalena, who was married to George Zerbe.

- (4) **Magdalena Merkle**, the daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Merkle, was born on September 29, 1796, died July 22, 1871. She was married in 1814 to George Zerbe, who was born on November 21, 1789, died June 18, 1865. They had a number of children among whom was a son, William Merkle Zerbey.
- (5) **William Merkle Zerbey**, the son of George and Magdalena Zerbe, was born on January 22, 1824, and died on May 30, 1891. He was married to Sarah L. Schwalm, the daughter of Andrew and Hannah Miller Schwalm, on December 21, 1847, at Orwigsburg, Pa. She was born on September 3, 1830, and died on August 11, 1914. They resided in Pottsville, Pa. They had the following children:
- (6) **William Zerbey**; **John Franklin Zerbey**, married to Laura E. Esterly; **Heber Swalm Zerbey**, married Hannah Mortimer; **Joseph Henry Zerbey**, married Cora E. Sigfried; **Robert Anderson Zerbey**, married Annie L. Kaercher; **Frederick E. Zerbey**, married Bertha Seltzer; **Ella A. Zerbey**, married C. D. Elliott; **Adelia E. Zerbey**, married first to Frank A. Harper, and second to Horace Silliman Kirk; **Sara Frances Zerbey**, married Walter B. Hill.
- (6) **Joseph Henry Zerbey**, the son of William M. and Sarah Zerbey, was born on June 15, 1858, and died on April 18, 1933. He was married on June 16, 1880, to Cora E. Sigfried, the daughter of Gen. Joshua K. Sigfried, and his wife, Elizabeth Sims, who was born in 1858, and died in 1929. He was a newspaper man of great prominence throughout Pennsylvania, having first published the "Weekly Schuylkill Republican", which in 1884 expanded to an evening paper, the "Pottsville Daily Republican", and in 1922, enlarged the publication by adding a morning paper, the "Pottsville Morning Paper". He was vitally interested in all activities in Pottsville and throughout Schuylkill county, and was individually responsible for the electric railway system in his city. They had the following children:
- (7) **Frances Zerbey**, married Robert Braun; **Edith Zerbey**, died in infancy; **Joseph Henry Zerbey, Jr.**, married Catherine Boyer Bannan; **Mildred Zerbey**, married Sydney A. Lazarus; **Cora Elizabeth Zerbey**, married Uzal H. Martz.
- (7) **Joseph Henry Zerbey, Jr.**, the son of Joseph Henry and Cora E. Zerbey, was born October 18, 1888, and on June 9, 1915, was married to Catherine Boyer Bannan, whose direct line of descent includes many well known colonial pioneers and extending back to Joan Savage, who lived in New England in 1632. He attended the training camp in 1915, and served on the Army Ordnance Staff in Washington during the World War, and is a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Military





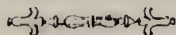
(1) *Johan Egidius Grim Family of Northampton County, Pa.*

Intelligence Reserve. He also acted as county chairman for the Citizens' Military Training Camp. He is engaged in newspaper work since his graduation from Lafayette College in 1910, and is now president of the J. H. Zerbey Newspapers, Inc. They have one son:

**(8) Joseph Henry Zerbey, III, born December 26, 1916.**

The name Grim has undergone quite a number of changes in spelling as follows: Grym; Grimm; Grim; Crim; Crimm; Krim; Krimm; Krimb; Kram; Krum; Crum; Greim.

The history of the other brother, Johan Conrad Grim, follows on page 49, and is given more in detail inasmuch as it is this particular branch of the family for whom the history has been compiled.





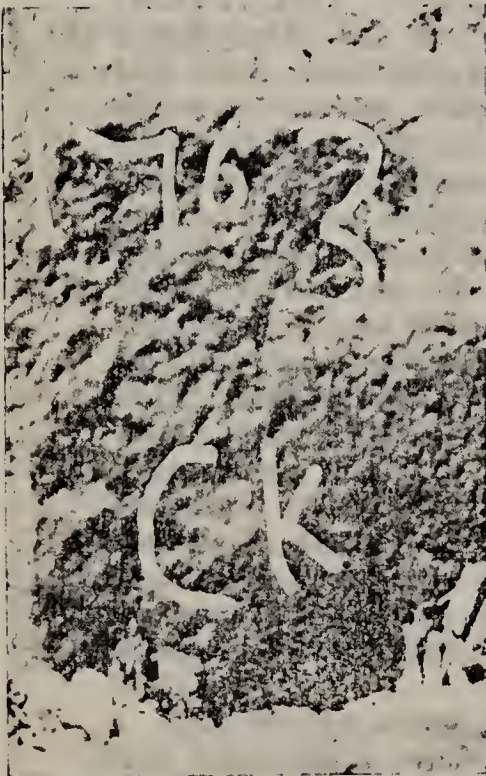


## Johan Conrad Grim Family Northampton County, Pa.

- (1) **Johan Conrad Grim**, (see page 41), the emigrant ancestor of the Grim family, was one of a family of several sons who resided in the vicinity of Wurtemberg, Germany. All of these brothers are supposed to have immigrated to America, but so far only two of them have been definitely located, namely: Johan Egidius Grim who came in 1728, and who, in 1734, settled in Macungie township, then in Bucks county, later Northampton county, Pa. He also owned land in Maxatawny township, now in Berks county, Pa. (See page 42, for further information); and Johan Conrad Grim who at the age of twenty years came to America on the ship "Harle", Ralph Harle, master, landing at Philadelphia, Pa., on September 1, 1736, and qualifying on the same date. (Pa. Archives, Series No. 2, Volume 17, page 122).

Johan Conrad Grim, or Conrad Grim, the name by which he was known, settled in Weisenberg township, Northampton county, Pa., where he took out land warrants for about 150 acres of land. (Pa. Archives, 3rd Series, Volume 24, page 139). This was some of the very best farm land in that section of the country, and was in close proximity to the land owned by his brother in Maxatawny and Macungie townships.

He was born in Germany, in 1716, and died in August, 1763, in Weisenberg township, Northampton county, now Lehigh county, Pa. His name appears on the various tax lists of that township, and also on the return of Andreas Reass, constable of Weisenberg township, showing that he had one draught horse in June, 1758. (See Pa., Arch., Series 5, Volume 1, page 206).



*Grave Marker for Johan Conrad Grim (Conrad Krim), 1716-1763*

The last will and testament of Conrad Grim, the emigrant ancestor and father of this family, is filed in the Register's Office in Easton, Northampton county, Pa., and is numbered 338. The will is dated Weisenberg township, March 18, 1763, and was proved August 13, 1763. The final settlement of the estate was made by the executrix, his wife, on December 11, 1767. It was made in the name of Elizabeth Sterner, late Elizabeth Grim. The amount of the estate was 417 pounds, two shillings, and no pence. The witnesses to the signature of Conrad Grim were Jacob Greenawalt, Henry Shaffer, and Conrad Yerrion.

Johan Conrad Grim, the emigrant ancestor, is buried on the family burying ground on the old farm in Weisenberg township, Lehigh county,





*(1) Johan Conrad Grim Family of Northampton County, Pa.*

Pa., now occupied by a man by the name of Oldt, a descendent of Johannes Grim, the grandson of Conrad Grim. The burying ground is not kept up properly, and the marker is a yellow shale stone as here shown. The letters "C. K." on the stone are the initials of Conrad Krim, as his name was sometimes spelled. In his will hereinbefore referred to the name was spelled differently, namely: Grim, Crim, and Crimm. In other instances it was spelled Krim, Greim, Crum, Krum, Kram, Crimb, Krimb, and Grimm.

He was married to Elizabeth Frey, who upon the death of Conrad Grim, became the wife of a man by the name of Sterner.

**(1) Johan Conrad Grim** and his wife, Elizabeth, had the following children:

- (2) Diewalt (Dewalt) Grim**, the eldest son, was, in all probability, the private in the Liberty Company, Londonderry township, Lancaster county, Pa., 1775, as recorded in Pa. Archives, Series 5, Volume 7, page 6; also in David Queen's company of Lancaster county militia, 1779-1782, as recorded in Pa. Archives, Series 5, Volume 7, pages 220, 698, 742, 760, 786. It is thought that he ultimately located in Lancaster county, Pa.
- (2) Johan George Grim**, the son of Conrad and Elizabeth Grim, was born in Weisenberg township, Northampton county, Pa., on January 22, 1750, and was baptised as Johan George Grim, on July 22, 1750, as recorded in the records of the Zion (Moselem) Lutheran church of Richmond township, Berks county, Pa., the sponsors being Andreas Frey and his wife, Catharina Barbara, who may have been his grandparents. He was married to Anna Catharine Greenawalt, who was born in 1748, and died on February 17, 1833. (For a detailed record of this family see page 52).
- (2) Jacob Grim**, the son of Conrad and Elizabeth Grim, is probably the man, Jacob Kram, whose will is recorded in the Register's office in Easton, Northampton county, Pa., book 3, page 133, as living in Lower Saucon township, same being filed in 1798. The name having undergone a number of changes in spelling because of its German dialect pronunciation, may be the reason for it being spelled Kram instead of Grim.
- (2) Henry Grim**, the son of Conrad and Elizabeth Grim, may be the Henry Kram whose will is recorded in the Register's office in Easton, Pa., book 4, page 275, as living in Lower Saucon township, same being filed in 1807. The peculiar spelling of the name may be due to the German dialect pronunciation.
- (2) Mary Grim**, the daughter of Conrad and Elizabeth Grim, married Abraham Greenawalt.
- (2) Catharine Grim**, the daughter of Conrad and Elizabeth Grim.
- (2) Madalene Grim**, the daughter of Conrad and Elizabeth Grim.
- (2) Sussanna Grim**, the daughter of Conrad and Elizabeth Grim.
- (2) Elisapet (Elizabeth) Grim**, the daughter of Conrad and Elizabeth Grim.

Two of the above daughters of Conrad and Elizabeth Grim, were married to two sons of Jacob and Elizabeth Greenawalt, namely: Abraham Greenawalt married to Mary Grim, who had three children, Jacob, Daniel, and Abraham, Jr.; and his brother





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George Greenawalt. There is a George Greenawalt buried in the Wessnersville cemetery who died on April 26, 1810, aged 54 years, 5 months, and inasmuch as he is buried on the Grim plot he may be the one who married a Grim. It states that he had two sons and four daughters, and that he was the son of Jacob and Maria Catharine Greenawalt, the mother's name being the only discrepancy. Charles L. Grim of Greenwich township, Berks county, Pa., also verifies that two of the Grim girls married Greenawalts, and that the later generation of one of these families possesses the original family Bible of Conrad Grim.

The Compendium of American Genealogy, volume 5, page 74, lists a Catharine Grim of Weisenberg township, Lehigh county, Pa., as the daughter of Johan Egidius Grim. This apparently is not correct for Johan Egidius Grim settled in Macungie township, and his brother, Johan Conrad Grim, settled in Weisenberg township, Northampton county, now Lehigh county, Pa. Johan Egidius Grim's daughter, Catharine, was first married to William Bassler and second to Peter Merkle. (See pages 45 and 46).

No doubt this Catharine Grim was the daughter of Johan Conrad and Elizabeth Grim, of Weisenberg township. (See page 50). According to the record this Catharine Grim was born 1739, and died in 1811. She was married to (2) Conrad Billman of Lynn township, Lehigh county, Pa., who was born in 1740, and died in 1799. It is claimed that he was in the Frontier Rangers of Northampton county in 1778, 80, 82. He was the son of (1) Hans David Billman, who came to America on the ship "Elliott", in 1736, and later settled in Lynn township, Northampton county, now Lehigh county, Pa. Hans David Billman's wife and two of his children were killed by the Indians.

- (2) Some of the descendants of Conrad and Catharine Grim Billman are:
- (3) **Jacob Billman**, the son of Conrad and Catharine Billman, born 1760, died 1818, was married to Mary Magdalena Weaver.
- (4) **Soloman Billman**, the son of Jacob and Mary Magdalena Billman, born 1812, died aged 78 years. He was married the second time in 1845 to Salome Michael, and they resided in Northumberland county, Pa.
- (5) **Aaron Billman**, the son of Soloman and Salome Billman, born 1846, died 1928. He was a farmer and resided in Elizabethville, Pa. In 1869 he was married to Mary Mayer, who was born in 1853 and died in 1915. They had two children:
- (6) **John Irwin Billman**, the son of Aaron and Mary Billman, was born in Mahanoy, (now Red Cross), Pa., on July 7, 1870. He was married on June 16, 1902, to Emma E. Lehr of Enterline, Pa., who was born on November 28, 1878. They now reside in Kansas City, Mo.
- (6) **Emma Salome Billman**, born 1874, died 1924. She was married to Aaron Milton Straub.

(For detailed history of Johan George Grim, son of Johan Conrad and Elizabeth Grim, see page 52).





## Johan George Grim Family Northampton County, Pa.

- (2) **Johan George Grim**, (1-Johan Conrad Grim), the son of Johan Conrad and Elizabeth Frey Grim, (see page 50), was born in Weisenberg township, Northampton county, Pa., on January 22, 1750, and was baptised on July 22, 1750, as shown in the records of the Zion (Moselem) Lutheran church of Richmond township, Berks county, Pa. The sponsors were Andreas and Catharina Barbara Frey, who may have been the grandparents. He inherited the old homestead in Weisenberg township, which was originally secured by his father. He also took out land warrants for additional acreage in the same township, the surveys being made on the following dates: 150 acres on February 25, 1788; 40 acres on June 11, 1788; and 58.80 acres on February 26, 1812. (Pa. Arch., Ser. 3, Vol. 24, and 26). He is also recorded on the tax lists as a farmer in Northampton county for the years 1772, 1785, 1786, 1788. (Pa. Arch., Ser. 3, Vol. 19, pages 5, 114, 226, 323). Records taken from the files of the Recorder of Deeds in Lehigh county show numerous transactions in his name, with relatives and others, principally among whom are George Hillegas, Daniel Greenawalt of Weisenberg township, Vol. 25, page 551; and George Wannemacher, September 6, 1821.

He was married in 1770 to Catharine Greenawalt, the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Greenawalt. (See page 56 for a history of the Greenawalt Family). He served his country during the Revolutionary War as a fifer in the 3rd company, 3d battalion of the Northampton county militia, under the following officers, the record being for the year 1778: Colonel Michael Bobst, Captain Christian Marburger, Jacob Greenawalt, 1st, Lieut., John Greenawalt, drummer, and George Grim, fifer. (Pa. Arch., Ser. 5, Vol. 8, page 230). Also in the 3d company, 6th battalion, as fifer under Captain Jacob Greenawalt, on October 26, 1780, 1782, as recorded in Pa. Arch., Ser. 5, Vol. 8, pages 446, 506; in the 3d company, 1st battalion as a fifer under Captain Jacob Greenawalt in 1785, as recorded in Pa. Arch., Ser. 6, Vol. 3, page 756. He is also shown as a member of Captain Adam Staller's company of Northampton county militia, 6th battalion, on May 25, 1782, to July 23, 1782. (Pa. Arch., Ser. 5, Vol. 8, page 497).

The first census of 1790 shows that he was a resident of Weisenberg township, Northampton county, Pa., with the following family; One male over 16 years of age, including the head of the family; three males under 16 years of age; and seven females.

As hereinbefore recorded, Johan George Grim was born on January 22, 1750. He died between June 17 and September 13, 1827, in Weisenberg township, his will being recorded in the Register of Wills office of Lehigh county, file 774. His wife, Catharine Greenawalt Grim, was born in 1748, and died in





*(2) Johan George Grim Family of Northampton County, Pa.*

Weisenberg township on February 17, 1833, her death notice appearing in an old German newspaper as Anna Catharine, widow of George Grim, dying of old age in her 86th year. Johan George and Anna Catharine Grim had the following children:

- (3) **Johannes (John) Grim**, (1-Johan Conrad, 2-Johan George Grim), was born in Weisenberg township, Northampton county, Pa., on July 22, 1785, and died on January 19, 1838. He was married to Catharine Schneider, who was born on March 17, 1793, and died on February 28, 1870. They are buried in the Freidens church cemetery in Wessnersville, Berks county, Pa. They resided in the old homestead and had the following children:
  - (4) **John Grim**, (1-Johan Conrad, 2-Johan George, 3-Johannes Grim), the son of Johannes and Catharine Grim, was born in 1815, and died on January 30, 1878. He was twice married. The first wife was Phoebe Oldt, and the second wife was a widow, Harriett Roeder. The children were as follows:
    - (5) **Franklin G. Grim**, the son of John and Phoebe Grim, went west and died there.
    - (5) **Emaline Grim**, the daughter of John and Phoebe Grim, was married to John Peters.
  - (4) **Mary Grim**, (1-Johan Conrad, 2-Johan George, 3-Johannes Grim), the daughter of Johannes and Catharine Grim, was married to Elijah Oldt.
  - (4) **Rachael Grim**, the daughter of Johannes and Catharine Grim, was born June 25, 1813, and was married to Tilghman Henninger.
  - (4) **Sarah Ann Grim**, daughter of Johannes and Catharine Grim, born January 13, 1826, was married to Josiah Henninger.
  - (4) **John Fippi Grim**, the son of Johannes and Catharine Grim, born April 20, 1821, died May 31, 1850. Buried in Wessnersville cemetery.
  - (5) **John Henry Grim**, the son of John Fippi Grim, died July 10, 1845, aged 3 years.
- (3) **George Grim**, (1-Johan Conrad, 2-Johan George Grim) the son of Johan George and Anna Catharine Grim, was born in Weisenberg township, Northampton county, Pa., in 1771, and died in E. Brunswick township, Schuylkill county, Pa., in about the year 1883. He was married to Elizabeth \* \* \*, who in all probability preceded him in death. (For further information on this branch of the family see page 57).
- (3) **Jacob Grim**, (1-Johan Conrad, 2-Johan George Grim), the son of Johan George and Anna Catharine Grim, was baptised on August 13, 1775, and was married to Susanna Frey. They resided in Welsenberg township, Lehigh county, Pa., where he followed agricultural pursuits. They had the following children:
  - (4) **Thomas Grim**, the son of Jacob and Susanna Grim, was born on May 6, 1802, and died on November 1, 1872. He was mar-





(2) *Johan George Grim Family of Northampton County, Pa.*

ried to Sophia Werley, who was born on December 27, 1802, and died on December 8, 1881. They had the following children:

- (5) **Jonas Grim**, the son of Thomas and Sophia Grim, was born December 21, 1827, in Weisenberg township, and was married and resided on the farm of his father. Among others, he had the following son:
- (6) **Thomas Grim**, the son of Jonas Grim, now owns and operates the old farm in Weisenberg township. He is married and has a number of children.
- (5) **Achilles Grim**, the son of Thomas and Sophia Grim, located in Lynn township, Lehigh county, Pa.
- (4) **Sophia Grim**, the daughter of Jacob and Susanna Grim, born May 3, 1807.
- (4) **Rebecca Grim**, the daughter of Jacob and Susanna Grim, was married to Johannes Fritz.
- (4) **George J. Grim**, the son of Jacob and Susanna Grim, was born on October 2, 1822, and died on April 5, 1893. He was married to Rebecca Old, who was born on November 4, 1823, and died on July 29, 1902. They had the following children:
  - (5) **Penrose Grim**, the son of George J. and Rebecca Grim, located in the west.
  - (5) **Jeremiah Grim**, the son of George J. and Rebecca Grim, located in Allentown, Pa.
  - (5) **Jacob Grim**, the son of George J. and Rebecca Grim, located in Allentown, Pa.
  - (5) **William Grim**, the son of George J. and Rebecca Grim, located in Hamburg, Pa., where some of his descendants still reside.
- (4) **William Grim**, the son of Jacob and Susanna Grim, born May 18, 1815.
- (4) **Nathan Grim**, the son of Jacob and Susanna Grim, located in Mercer county, Pa., and was never married until he became 60 years of age. There were no children.
- (4) **Benjamin Grim**, the son of Jacob and Susanna Grim, born April 15, 1809, located in Mercer county, Pa., where he was engaged in the shoe business.
- (4) **Daniel Grim**, the son of Jacob and Susanna Grim, was born March, 1812, in Lehigh county, Pa. He was married to Maria Schumacker. In 1856 he removed to Berks county, Pa., where he purchased a farm in Greenwich township, near to the village of Grimsville. They had ten children:
  - (5) **Daniel Grim**, the son of Daniel and Maria Grim.
  - (5) **Mary Grim**, the daughter of Daniel and Marie Grim.
  - (5) **Catherine Grim**, daughter of Daniel and Maria Grim, lived in Krumsville.
  - (5) **Clara Grim**, the daughter of Daniel and Maria Grim.
  - (5) **Franklin Grim**, the son of Daniel and Maria Grim.
  - (5) **Amanda Grim**, the daughter of Daniel and Maria Grim, was married to Phaon Holben of Lehigh county, Pa.





*(2) Johan George Grim Family of Northampton County, Pa.*

- (5) **Emma Grim**, the daughter of Daniel and Maria Grim, was married to Charles Fisher of Krumsville, Lehigh county, Pa.
- (5) **Sybilla Grim**, the daughter of Daniel and Maria Grim, was married to Jackson Smith of Stony Run, Pa.
- (5) **Elias H. Grim**, the son of Daniel and Maria Grim.
- (5) **Charles L. Grim**, the son of Daniel and Maria Grim, was born in Weisenberg township, Lehigh county, Pa., on November 14, 1850, and was married to Rebecca Kohler, who was born on February 8, 1852, in Greenwich township, Berks county, Pa. She was the daughter of William and Anna Deisher Kohler. They owned and operated the farm next to the one owned by his father in Greenwich township, where Charles Grim still lives, the wife having died. They had the following children:
  - (6) **William Alvin Grim**, the son of Charles L. and Rebecca Grim.
  - (6) **Anna Katie Grim**, the daughter of Charles L. and Rebecca Grim.
  - (6) **Alice Rebecca Grim**, the daughter of Charles L. and Rebecca Grim.
  - (6) **Charles F. Grim**, the son of Charles L. and Rebecca Grim. He resides on the farm next to his father in Greenwich township. He was married, but the wife is deceased. They have two daughters.
- (3) **John Henry Grim**, the son of Johan George and Anna Catharine Grim, born May 19, 1777.
- (3) **Christina Grim**, the daughter of Johan George and Anna Catharine Grim, was married to John Nothstein.
- (3) **Anna Eva Grim**, the daughter of Johan George and Anna Catharine Grim, born July 18, 1775.
- (3) **Magdalena Grim**, the daughter of Johan George and Anna Catharine Grim.
- (3) **Sophia Grim**, the daughter of Johan George and Anna Catharine Grim.
- (3) **Maria Elizabeth Grim**, the daughter of Johan George and Anna Catharine Grim, baptised June 7, 1772. She never married and resided in Lynn township, Lehigh county, Pa. Her will is recorded in book 2, page 161, file 1267, Register of Wills office, Lehigh county, and is dated March 2, 1835.

One of the daughters of Johan George Grim and his wife, Anna Catharine, was married to Jacob Geft, and they had a daughter Rebecca Geft, who was married to George Hillegas. This is the George Hillegas who located in Brunswick township, Schuylkill county, Pa. in about the year 1811.

**THE GREENAWALT FAMILY**

The following history of the Greenawalt family, includes the emigrant ancestor of that family and his children, one of whom was the wife of Johan George Grim, namely, Anna Catharine Greenawalt, whose family history is detailed on page 52.



*(2) Johan George Grim Family of Northampton County, Pa.*

- (1) Jacob Greenawalt**, the emigrant ancestor of the Greenawalt family, came to America at the age of 18 years. He was a passenger on the ship "Lydia", James Allen, master, qualifying on September 29, 1741. Records state that he came from Switzerland. One record says that he was married to Elizabeth Filhower, while another record states that her name was Maria Catharina. They settled in Weisenberg township, Northampton county, Pa., then Bucks county, in 1742, but later located in Albany township, Berks county, Pa., where they reared a large family, consisting of four sons and two daughters, as follows:
- (2) Jacob Greenawalt**, the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Greenawalt, was an ensign in the 3rd company, 6th battalion Northampton county militia, on October 16, 1780, and captain in the same company and battalion in 1782, as recorded in Pa. Arch. 5th Ser. Vol. 8, pages 446, 506; and captain in the 3rd company, 1st battalion, Northampton county militia, as shown in the 6th Ser. vol. 3, page 756.
- (2) Johannes Greenawalt**, the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Greenawalt.
- (2) Abraham Greenawalt**, the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Greenawalt, was married to Maria (Mary) Grim, a daughter of Johan Conrad Grim, (see page 50.) They had the following children:
- (3) Jacob Greenawalt; Daniel Greenawalt; and Abraham Greenawalt, Jr.**
- (2) George Greenawalt**, the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Greenawalt, was married to Johan Conrad Grim's daughter, (see page 51.) They had two sons and four daughters. He died on April 26, 1810, aged 54 years and 5 months, and is buried in the Wessnersville cemetery.
- (2) Catharine Greenawalt**, the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Greenawalt, was born in 1748, and died in Weisenberg township, Northampton county, Pa., on February 17, 1833. She was married to Johan George Grim. (See page 52).
- (2) Barbara Greenawalt**, the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Greenawalt, was married to a man by the name of Weiss.

(For history of George Grim family, the son of Johan George Grim, see page 57).





## George Grim Family, Schuylkill County, Pa.

- (3) **George Grim**, (1-Johan Conrad, 2-Johan George Grim), the son of Johan George and Anna Catharine Greenawalt Grim, (see page 53), was born in Weisenberg township, Northampton county, Pa., now Lehigh county, in the year 1771. He died in East Brunswick township, Schuylkill county, Pa., in the year 1838. He was married in 1791 to Elizabeth \* \* \*.

NOTE—(This George Grim must not be mistaken for the George Grim who was born in Montgomery county, Pa., and ultimately located in Mount Carbon, Schuylkill county, Pa. The George Grim of Montgomery county, was also married to a woman by the name of Elizabeth. He conducted an inn in Mt. Carbon and died in 1858. They had only one child, Mary, who was married to a man by the name of Thos. Bruce, and as far as can be determined were not related in any way with the George Grim of this history.)

George Grim, the subject of this history, from records available and according to family tradition, settled in Brunswick township, Schuylkill county, Pa., in about the year 1811 with several of his relatives, among whom were George Hillegas, Jr., who was married to Rebecca Geft, niece of George Grim, and Joseph Oldt. These men settled near McKeansburg, and in Rupp's History of Schuylkill county, it shows on page 248, that two of the above men were sworn and affirmed as members of the grand inquest by the Sheriff, William Green, at Orwigsburg, Pa., on Monday, December 3, 1811.

The record of the first land purchases made by George Grim has not been located, but it is noted that he was the grantor and Henry Koch, the grantee, in a land transaction covering lots 37, 38, and 39, in the borough of McKeansburg, on August 3, 1814. (Vol. 18, page 314, office of Recorder of Deeds, Schuylkill county). From then on until his death the records show numerous land conveyences in Brunswick and Manheim township, and in the boroughs of McKeansburg and Orwigsburg. He also secured land warrants in Schuylkill county as follows: 50 acres, surveyed November 22, 1827, and 105 acres surveyed March 1, 1830. (Pa. Arch. 3d Ser., vol. 26, page 351.)

He was a clockmaker by trade as is recorded in several deeds, one of which is a sale of land to William Audenreid, deed book 2, page 55, Schuylkill county, Pa., covering one acre of land in Brunswick township, near McKeansburg, and being part of a plot of 40 acres called "Constellation", dated November 11, 1815. This plot was purchased by George Grim on April 15, 1815.

He was a member of the Red church in Brunswick township, but as early as 1830, he was intimately connected with the formation of the Reformed church of Orwigsburg, Pa. On April 26, 1834, he was one of the signers of the charter for the incorporation of the German Reformed and Lutheran, St. Johns



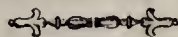


*(3) George Grim Family of Schuylkill County, Pa.*

church of Orwigsburg, Pa. His name appears on the original tax list for Orwigsburg up to 1836, and from then until 1838, on the tax lists for East Brunswick township, Schuylkill county, Pa.

George and Elizabeth Grim had a number of children among whom were the following:

- (4) **Benjamin Grim**, (1-Johan Conrad, 2-Johan George, 3-George Grim), the son of George and Elizabeth Grim, was married to Barbara \* \* \*. The records of the Red church show the following:
- (5) **Carolina Grim**, the daughter of Benjamin and Barbara Grim, was born on April, 1813, and baptised on February 8, 1814, sponsors, Christian and Catharine Platt.
- (4) **Wilhelm Grim**, (1-Johan Conrad, 2-Johan George, 3-George Grim), the son of George and Elizabeth Grim, was married to Maria \* \* \*. The records of the Red church shows the following:
- (5) **Wilhelm Grim**, the son of Wilhelm and Maria Grim, was born on April 20, 1813, sponsors, the parents.
- (4) **George Grim**, (1-Johan Conrad, 2-Johan George, 3-George Grim), the son of George and Elizabeth Grim, was married to Maria \* \* \*. The records of the Red church in Brunswick township, Schuylkill county, Pa., show the following:
- (5) **Anna Maria Grim**, the daughter of George and Maria Grim, was born on August 25, 1825, the sponsors being Heinrich and Anna Maria Stichter.
- (4) **Peter Grim**, (1-Johan Conrad, 2-Johan George, 3-George Grim), the son of George and Elizabeth Grim. (For history of the Peter Grim family, see page 59.)





## Peter Grim Family, Schuylkill County, Pa.

- (4) **Peter Grim**, (1-Johan Conrad, 2-Johan George, 3-George Grim), the son of George and Elizabeth Grim, (see page 58), was born in about the year 1797, and was married in 1822 to Maria Hoffman, of Brunswick township, near what is now the borough of New Ringgold, Pa. The records of Friedens church of Brunswick township, now East Brunswick township, lists her as a communicant of that church in 1810. Peter Grim, the subject of this particular part of the history, purchased land from John Holland on April 8, 1829, said land being located in Manheim township, Schuylkill county, Pa. (See vol. 2, page 491, Recorder of Deeds office Schuylkill county, Pa.) On March 21, 1836, this piece of farm land consisting of 14 acres and 50½ perches, including old mill, log dwelling house, log barn, and water power, was sold by the sheriff for a debt of \$2,000.00, plus \$10.60, to Jacob Reed. The land had been formerly owned by Peter Fisher, and was bounded by the lands of Frederick Freed, John Shelly, George Hillegas and others. From information available it appears that Peter Grim had recently died and left a debt of \$2,000.00, and his creditors took judgment against the estate and had it sold by the sheriff. The transaction itself states that the owner had been Peter Grim, late of Manheim township (see vol. 15, page 419, Recorder of Deeds office, Schuylkill county, Pa).

On August 1, 1833, Peter Grim petitioned the Schuylkill county court for a guardian for his three minor children, Daniel, Elizabeth and Henry, who are entitled to a legacy from their deceased mother's uncle, Reidenauer, who is also deceased. The father was appointed their guardian. (See files in office of Register of Wills, Schuylkill county, Pa.)

Therefore, from records available, as well as family tradition, Peter Grim was born in 1797, and died in 1836. His wife, Maria Hoffman Grim, was born in about the year 1798, and died in 1833.

Peter Grim and his wife, Maria Hoffman Grim, had three children, but Peter Grim was married the second time and as far as is known had one child from this second marriage.

The children of Peter Grim were as follows:

- (5) **Elizabeth Grim**, (1-Johan Conrad, 2-Johan George, 3-George, 4-Peter Grim), the daughter of Peter and Maria Hoffman Grim, was born on November 16, 1822, and was baptised on December 15, 1822, sponsors, the parents. (Ref.-Luth. (Red) church records).
- (5) **Daniel Grim**, (1-Johan Conrad, 2-Johan George, 3-George, 4-Peter Grim), the son of Peter and Maria Hoffman Grim, was born in Brunswick township, Schuylkill county, Pa., on December 21, 1823, and was baptised on January 24, 1824, sponsors, the parents. (See Ref.-Luth. (Red) church records). He died on December 18, 1900. He was married to Esther Fertig, the daughter of Joseph and Barbara Ann



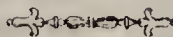


*(4) Peter Grim Family of Schuylkill County, Pa.*

Fertig. She was born in Wayne township, Schuylkill county, Pa., on November 2, 1824, and died on January 25, 1887. Both are buried in the Cressona, Pa., cemetery. (For further details, see page 61).

- (5) **Heinrich Grim**, (1-Johan Conrad, 2-Johan George, 3-George, 4-Peter Grim), the son of Peter and Maria Hoffman Grim, was born on June 30, 1825, and was baptised on August 14, 1825, sponsors, the parents. (See Ref.-Luth. (Red) church records.)
- (5) **Lewis Grim**, (1-Johan Conrad, 2-Johan George, 3-George, 4-Peter Grim), the son of Peter Grim and his second wife, died on July 28, 1901. He was married to Johanna \* \* \*, and they resided in Mahanoy City, Pa. At that place he conducted a cigar manufacturing establishment. They had the following children:
- (6) **Christian S.; Edward T.; Franklin L.; Wallace D.**, who was married to Eleanore, and who resided in Rochester, N. Y.; and **Emily A. Grim**.

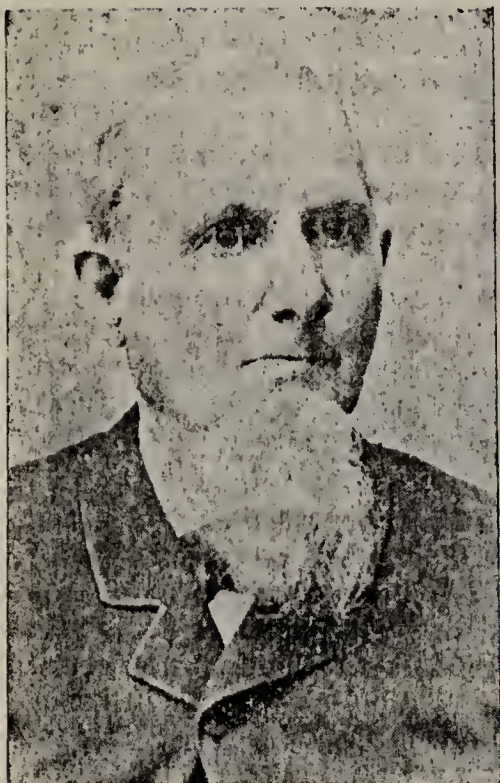
Some members of the family are of the opinion that there was another son by the name of **Elisha Grim**, but information is not available to prove this.







## Daniel Grim Family, Schuylkill County, Pa.



*Daniel Grim*  
1823-1900

- (5) **Daniel Grim**, (1 - Johan Conrad, 2-Johan George, 3-George, 4-Peter Grim ), the son of Peter and Maria Hoffman Grim, (see page 59), was born in Brunswick township, Schuylkill county, Pa., on December 21, 1823, and was baptised on January 24, 1824, as shown on the records of the Ref.-Luth. church (Red church) of Brunswick township, the parents being the sponsors. He was reared in the vicinity of Orwigsburg, Pa., but later located in Cressona, Pa., where he conducted a blacksmith and wheelright business. He ultimately located in Pottsville, Pa., where he was employed as an expert blacksmith and iron-worker for the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, which position he held until he retired from active service on account of old age. He then resided with his son, Charles B. Grim, until his death on December

18, 1900. He was a member of the St. John's Reformed church of Orwigsburg; the Reformed church of Cressona; and the Evangelical church of Pottsville, Pa. He was married in 1846 to **Esther Fertig**, the daughter of Joseph and Barbara Ann Fertig, of Wayne township, Schuylkill county, Pa., who was born in Wayne township on November 2, 1824, and who died on January 25, 1887. Both husband and wife are buried in the Cressona cemetery. (See page 63 for a detailed history of the Fertig Family). Daniel and Esther Fertig Grim had the following children:

- (6) **Henry Grim**, (1 - Johan Conrad, 2 - Johan George, 3 - George, 4-Peter, 5-Daniel Grim), the son of Daniel and Esther Grim, was a soldier in the Northern army during the war of the Rebellion. He never returned to his home, and one of his comrades said



*Esther Fertig Grim*  
1824-1887





(5) *Daniel Grim Family of Schuylkill County, Pa.*

Grave Marker for Daniel Grim  
1823-1900

Cressona Cemetery, Cressona, Pa.

"that the last time he saw him was in the Battle of the Wilderness, when he left him wounded, by a stream of water with a fire raging all around him." Another report sent to his parents was that he was with the army on its march through the south with General Sherman, and that somewhere in the Carolinas, he became foot-sore and sick, and was left sitting by the wayside as they marched on. It has not been definitely determined if either of the reports are true.

- (6) **John A. Grim**, (1 - Johan Conrad, 2-Johan George, 3-George, 4-Peter, 5-Daniel Grim, the son of Daniel and Esther Grim, was born on April 10, 1849, and died on November 13, 1872. He was not married. He is buried in the Cressona cemetery.

- (6) **Rebecca Ann Grim**, the daughter of Daniel and Esther Grim, was born on September 16, 1851, and died on

May 1, 1852. (Records taken from St. John's Ref. church of Orwigsburg, Pa.)

- (6) **Charles Benjamin Grim**, (1-Johan Conrad, 2 - Johan George, 3 - George, 4 - Peter, 5 - Daniel Grim), the son of Daniel and Esther Grim, was born in Orwigsburg, Pa., on April 18, 1853, and died on February 24, 1923. He was married to Sarah Ann Zechman, who was born on April 19, 1856, and died on November 20, 1931. They are buried in the Cressona cemetery. (See page 70 for further details on this branch of the family.)

- (6) **Sarah (Sally) Grim**, (1 - Johan Conrad, 2 - Johan George, 3 - George, 4 - Peter, 5 - Daniel Grim), the daughter of Daniel and Esther Grim, was born in 1856, and died in 1913. She was married to Augustus R. Strauch, who was born on August 7, 1857,



Grave Marker for Esther Grim  
1824-1887

Cressona Cemetery, Cressona, Pa.



# THE LANCET'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY OF THE

The history of the Lancet is a story of the growth of a journal which has become one of the most influential in the world. It began in 1823 as a small, unassuming publication, but over the years it has grown into a powerful voice in the medical and scientific community. The Lancet's history is a testament to the power of a dedicated group of people who have worked to make it a journal of the highest quality.

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THE LANCET, 1823

THE LANCET, 1823



THE LANCET, 1823

THE LANCET, 1823

THE LANCET, 1823

THE LANCET, 1823

THE LANCET, 1823

*(5) Daniel Grim Family of Schuylkill County, Pa.*

and died on February 1, 1903. They resided in Cressona, Pa., where the husband operated a flour mill. They are buried in the Cressona cemetery. They had the following children:

- (7) **Lambert A. Strauch**, the son of Augustus R. and Sallie Strauch, was born in 1882, and is married to Jennie Singley, who was born in 1880, and they reside in Cressona, where he owns and operates the flour mill originally operated by his father. He is secretary of the Cressona borough council. They are members of the Reformed church. They have the following children:
- (8) **Esther**, married to Robert Spitler; **John; Mark; George; Paul; William Strauch.**
- (7) **Robert D. Strauch**, the son of Augustus R. and Sallie Strauch, was born in 1888. He now resides in California.
- (7) **Alma S. Strauch**, the daughter of Augustus R. and Sallie Strauch, was born on July 18, 1892, and died on September 2, 1892.
- (7) **Sallie M. Strauch**, the daughter of Augustus R. and Sallie Strauch, was born on May 25, 1897, and died on February 17, 1898.
- (7) **Infant child of Augustus R. and Sallie Strauch**, died at birth.

### THE FERTIG FAMILY

Following is the history of the Fertig family which includes all the generations from the emigrant ancestor of that family to Esther Fertig, the wife of Daniel Grim, as shown on page 61.

- (1) **Hans Fertig**, (Johannes-John.), the emigrant ancestor of the Fertig family, came from the Palatinate, Germany. He arrived in America, landing at what is now Philadelphia, on the ship "Phoenix", John Spurrier, captain, from Rotterdam, last from Portsmouth, England, qualifying on November 2, 1752, and taking the oath of allegiance on the same date. His name appears on the original list as Hans Fertig, but all records thereafter show that he was known as either, Jonannes or John Fertig. He settled in Vincent township, Chester county, Pa., where his name appears on the tax list as "John Fortich." In 1774 he was taxed for 30 acres of land, one horse, two cattle, and three sheep in Vincent township; in 1777 for 100 acres of land, one horse, two cows, and three sheep; in 1780 for 72 acres of land in East Nantmel township, Chester county, Pa.; and in 1781, for 138 acres of land in the same township. In 1785 he was taxed in Vincent township, 2 pounds, 5 shillings, and 3 pence; and assessed for 190 acres, three horses, and four cows in 1787. His name appears on the first census of Chester county in 1790, showing three males over 16 years of age, including the head of the family, one male under 16 years of age and three females. On September 4, 1792, he purchased from Thomas Willing, Esq., of Philadelphia Pa., 182 acres of land in Vincent township,



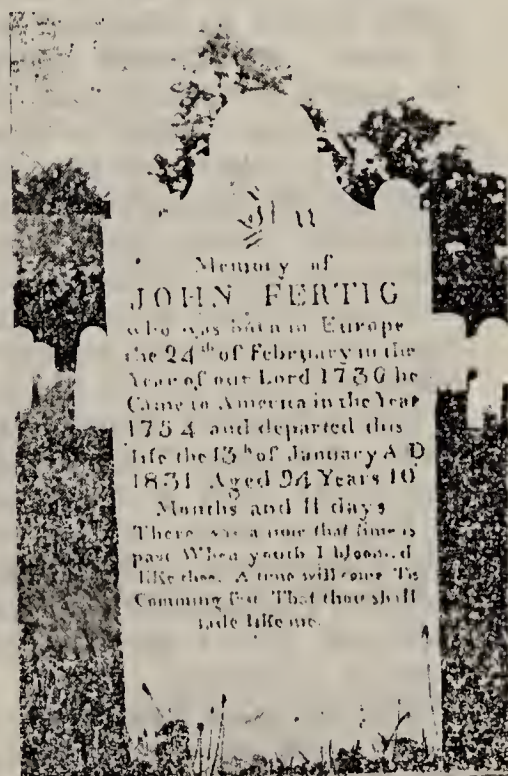


(5) *Daniel Grim Family of Schuylkill County, Pa.*

Chester county, Pa., for 204.14 pounds, same being lot No. 41 in Lightfoot's draft of North-west moiety of Vincent township, made in 1790-91. On May 3, 1794, Henry Houpt of Vincent township, sold 30 acres of land to John Fertig. On August 21, 1797, Robert Morris, as attorney for Peter Hammond and others, sold 190 acres of land in Vincent township to John Fertig. In 1799, John Fertig was taxed for 170 acres, 4 horses, 4 cows, a log barn, and a stone house. On March 22, 1803, John and Elizabeth Fertig sold to John Painter 98 acres and 90 perches of land in Vincent township for 700 pounds. On September 6, 1805, they conveyed to Abraham Fertig, their son, 30 acres of land; and on August 4, 1813, they conveyed to Jacob Fertig, his son, 117 acres, 85 perches of land in Vincent township, for 771 pounds 17 shillings and 6 pence, and in addition thereto, an annual rental of 42 pounds payable to John Fertig during his life, the first payment to start on April 1, 1814. On the same date, he conveyed to his son-in-law, John Beerbower, 70 acres, 39 perches of land in the same township, for 308 pounds 15 shillings, and an annual rental of 18 pounds during his life.

**John Fertig** was born in Europe on February 24, 1736, and died on January 13, 1831, aged 94 years, 10 months and 11 days. In 1762 he was married to **Elizabeth Dihm (Diem)**, the daughter of Hans Adam and Margaretha Dihm, who came to America from Scholbrun, Wertheim, Germany, arriving in America on the ship "Janet", William Cunningham, master, and qualifying by signing the oath of allegiance on October 7, 1751. **Elizabeth Dihm Fertig**, the wife of John Fertig, was born in Europe on October 17, 1739, and died on July 4, 1812. They are both buried in Brownback's Reformed church cemetery in Chester county, Pa.

**John Fertig**, the emigrant ancestor, was a private in the 2d Battalion, 2d company of militia, Captain Daniel Griffith, and commanded by Lt. Col. Thos. Bull. Also, in the 2d Battalion of Chester county militia, commanded by Lt. Col. Thos. Bull, doing a tour of duty on September 24, 1781. His name also appears on the pay-roll of Captain Michael Hoalman's company of Chester county militia in September 1781, 9 day service.

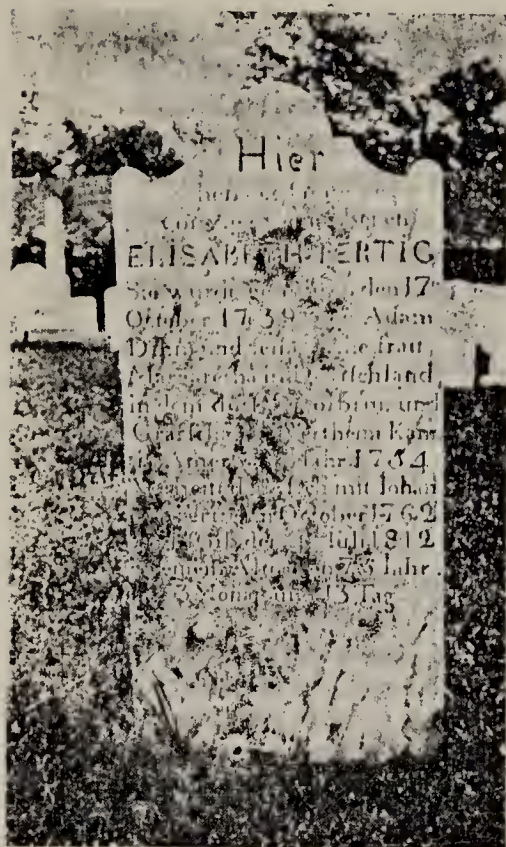


*Grave Marker for John Fertig  
1736-1831*

*Brownback's Reformed Church  
Cemetery, Chester County, Pa.*





(5) *Daniel Grim Family of Schuylkill County, Pa.*

Grave Marker for  
Elizabeth Dihm Fertig, 1739-1812  
Brownback's Reformed Church  
Cemetery, Chester County, Pa.

(Pa. Arch., Ser. 5, vol. 4, pages 272, and Ser. 5, vol. 5, pages 537, 543, and 859, the name being spelled "Fertick.") Also in 6th Ser., Vol. 3, page 359.

Johannes (John) and Elizabeth Fertig had the following children:

- (2) John Peter Fertig, the son of John and Elizabeth Fertig, was born on September 2, 1766, and was baptised at the New Hanover church, near Pottstown, Pa., on October 26, 1766. He resided in Chester county, and married Elizabeth \* \* \*. He died in 1842.

- (2) John Fertig, the son of Johannes and Elizabeth Fertig, was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1768. His name appears on the tax list of Vincent township, Chester county, Pa., in 1787. In all probability, this is the John Fertick who married Catharine \* \* \*, and located in Union township, Schuylkill county, Pa. Records of these people appearing in the Recorder of Deeds office in Schuylkill county, Pa., book 4,

page 426, reciting a deed given by John and Catharine Fertig, of Union township, to John Fertig, Jr., also of Union township, the consideration being \$700.00. The land sold was next to that of Jacob Fertig, another son of John and Catharine Fertig, and amounted to 155 acres and 90 perches of a tract called "Augusta" in Catawissa, when the patent was taken out. This tract had been conveyed to John and Catharine Fertick by Samuel and Mary Cherrington, and recorded in Columbia county, Pa., in book A, pages 36, 37, 38. John and Catharine Fertig also conveyed land amounting to 53 acres 20 perches to Jacob Fertick, a son, of Union township, Schuylkill county, Pa., book 7, page 402. Both deeds were dated August 5, 1823. On March 1, 1827, Jacob and Susanna Fertick sold four and three-fourth acres of land in Union township to John Fertick for \$30.00. This transaction was between the brothers, the sons of John and Catharine Fertick.

- (2) Adam Fertig, the son of Johannes and Elizabeth Fertig, was born in 1770, and was on the tax list of Vincent township, Chester county, Pa., as a single man in 1793. He owned 90 acres of land in that township. Later, he moved to Union county, Pa.
- (2) Elizabeth Fertig, the daughter of Johannes and Elizabeth Fertig, was married to John Beerbower.
- (2) Jacob Fertig, the son of Johannes and Elizabeth Fertig, was born in 1778, and was married to Rebecca \* \* \*. His name





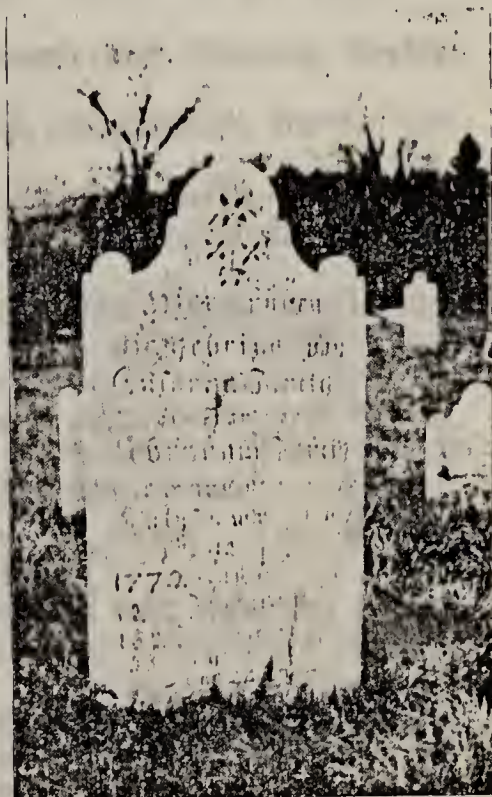
*(5) Daniel Grim Family of Schuylkill County, Pa.*

appears on the tax list of Vincent township, Chester county, Pa., in 1799 and 1801. He was a clockmaker by trade. His will dated Charlestown township, Chester county, Pa., July 15, 1822, was probated on October 27, 1823. His death occurring in 1823.

- (2) **Abraham Fertig**, the son of Johannes and Elizabeth Fertig, was born in Vincent township, Chester county, Pa., in 1771. His name appears on the tax list of that township in 1793. On September 6, 1805, he purchased 30 acres of land from his father, John Fertig. He was twice married. The first wife was Susanna Kulysen, who was born on April 19, 1772, and died on February 12, 1826. The second wife was Catharine \* \* \*, whose name is listed with the heirs of Abraham Fertig in the Register of Wills office in Schuylkill county. Abraham Fertig moved to Schuylkill county in 1809, where he owned approximately 1000 acres of land. In 1839 he was chairman of a meeting called to consider the advisability of making the Swatara river navigable. He was recorded as a Justice of the Peace in Wayne township in 1829. Book 1, page 120, in the Recorder of Deeds office in Schuylkill county records a deed dated March 20, 1811, from Christian Sterner to Abraham Fertig, consisting of 207 acres and 99 perches of land in Pine Grove township, Schuylkill county, Pa., (also recorded as Berks county), for which he paid 1,000 pounds. Book 1, page 122, also records a deed dated March 9, 1810, for one acre and 117 perches in Pine Grove township, Berks county, Pa., for which he paid 15 pounds. There is also a deed in book 27, page 529, dated April 13, 1845, showing that Peter Kremer, executor for the Abraham Fertig estate, sold 600 acres of land on the second mountain to John Kremer and Peter Fenstermacher.

From information available, it appears that Abraham Fertig lost a large portion of his wealth through failure of one of his brothers in the construction of a bridge over the Schuylkill river. The last will and testament of Abraham Fertig is found in book 1, page 240, in the office of the Register of Wills in Schuylkill county, same being dated October 2, 1839. He died in 1840.

- (2) **Abraham and Susanna Fertig** had the following children:



*Grave Marker for Susanna Fertig  
St. John's Lutheran Cemetery  
Friedensburg, Wayne Township,  
Schuylkill County, Pa., 1772-1826*





*(5) Daniel Grim Family of Schuylkill County, Pa.*

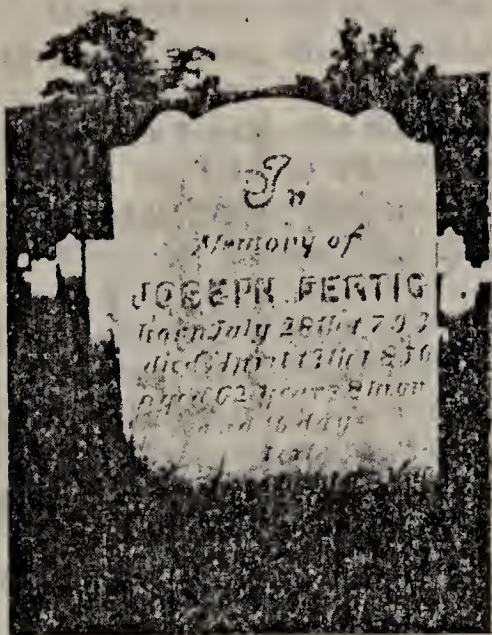
- (3) **John Fertig**, the son of Abraham and Susanna Fertig, died in 1829. He was married to Catharine \* \* \*, and they had the following children:
- (4) **Joseph Fertig**, the son of John and Catharine Fertig, was born in about the year 1809, and died in 1865. He was married to Rebecca \* \* \*, and they had the following children:
- (5) **John Fertig**, the son of Joseph and Rebecca Fertig, was born in 1835, and died in 1908. He resided in Pottsville, Pa., and was a carpenter and contractor. He was a member of the Evangelical church. He was married to Katherine Loubey and they had the following children:
- (6) **Frank Fertig; William Fertig; Kate Fertig**, married twice, the first husband being Francis Billig, the second husband being Percy Knowlton; **John Fertig; Carrie Fertig**, married George Umholtz; **Abraham Fertig; Annie Fertig**, married to Percy Knowlton, now deceased; **Augusta Fertig**, married to Heber Medlar.
- (5) **Sarah Fertig**, the daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Fertig, was married to Jacob Rauch.
- (5) **Mahlon Fertig**, the son of Joseph and Rebecca Fertig, was married to Amanda Sweigert.
- (5) **William Fertig**, the son of Joseph and Rebecca Fertig, was married to Emma Dish. They resided in Cressona, Pa., where one of their sons (6) **Albert Fertig** still resides.
- (5) **Daniel Fertig**, the son of Joseph and Rebecca Fertig, was married to Susan Brown.
- (5) **Annie Fertig**, the daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Fertig, was married to Peter Yoder.
- (5) **Abbie Fertig**, the daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Fertig, was married to Isiah Schuyler.
- (4) **Hannah Fertig**, the daughter of John and Catharine Fertig, was a minor above 14 years of age at the death of her father in 1829.
- (4) **Abigail Fertig**, the daughter of John and Catharine Fertig, was a minor above the age of 14 years at the death of her father in 1829. She was later married to A. Denman.
- (4) **Lusetta Fertig**, the daughter of John and Catharine Fertig, was a minor under 14 years of age at the death of her father in 1829. She was later married to Morgan Welsh.

NOTE: (The wife of John Fertig, namely, Catharine, was married to a man by the name of Fidler sometime after the death of her husband).

- (3) **Rebecca Fertig**, the daughter of Abraham and Susanna Fertig, was married to Peter Kremer. He was the executor of the will of Abraham Fertig.
- (3) **Abraham Fertig**, the son of Abraham and Susanna Fertig, was born on March 15, 1800, and died on November 24, 1859. He was married to Catharine \* \* \*, who was born on March 27, 1800, and died on August 10, 1861.
- (3) **Mary Fertig**, the daughter of Abraham and Susanna Fertig, was married to Michael Wenrich, who was born on March 6, 1802





*(5) Daniel Grim Family of Schuylkill County, Pa.*

*Grave Marker for Joseph Fertig  
1793-1856*

*St. John's Ref.-Luth. Church Cemetery Near Friedensburg, Wayne Township, Schuylkill County, Pa.*

a number of land warrants, the surveys of which were as follows: 300 acres on June 18, 1829; 65 acres on July 29, 1829; 90 acres on December 10, 1829; 100 acres on January 12, 1830. On January 20, 1841, he purchased a parcel of land in Pine Grove township, Schuylkill county, Pa., from John S. and Maria Catharine Heister, of Reading, Pa., for \$472.00. The inventory of his estate as filed on May 1, 1856, and December 17, 1857, showed a value of \$7,543.57. However, the final settlement as filed shows the appraised value of his land as follows: 110 acres, \$4,620.00; 47 acres 110 perches, \$1,692.00; 13 acres 48 perches, \$429.00; 3 acres 71 perches, \$84.00. The total value being \$6,825.00. Joseph and Barbara Ann Fertig had the following children:

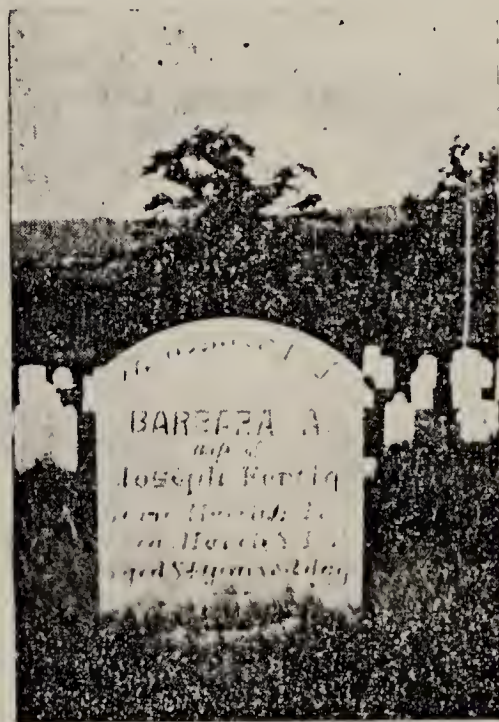
- (4) **Jacob M. Fertig**, the son of Joseph and Barbara Ann Fertig.

and died on April 19, 1846. He is buried at Hetzel's church cemetery.

- (3) **Isaac Fertig**, the son of Abraham and Susanna Fertig was born in 1807, and died in 1898. He was married to Hannah Stover.

- (3) **Jacob K. Fertig**, the son of Abraham and Susanna Fertig, located in Darke county, Ohio.

- (3) **Joseph Fertig**, the son of Abraham and Susanna Fertig, was born on July 28, 1793, and died on April 13, 1856. He was married in 1818 to Barbara Ann \* \* \*, who was born on March 6, 1795, and died on March 8, 1879. They are buried in the St. John's Lutheran cemetery near Friedensburg, Wayne township, Schuylkill county, Pa. He was a farmer in Wayne township, and the records of the Pa. Arch., 3d., Ser., vol. 25, pages 349, 350, indicate that in addition to land which originally belonged to his father, he took out



*Grave Marker for  
Barbara Ann Fertig, 1795-1879  
St. John's Ref.-Luth. Church Cemetery Near Friedensburg, Wayne Township, Schuylkill County, Pa.*





*(5) Daniel Grim Family of Schuylkill County, Pa.*

- (4) **Annetta Fertig**, the daughter of Joseph and Barbara Ann Fertig, was married to Samuel Kaercher.
- (4) **Sarah Fertig**, the daughter of Joseph and Barbara Ann Fertig, was married to Christian Ruch.
- (4) **Esther Fertig**, the daughter of Joseph and Barbara Ann Fertig, was married to Daniel Grim. (See page 61).
- (4) **George Fertig**, the son of Joseph and Barbara Ann Fertig.
- (4) **Leah M. Fertig**, the daughter of Joseph and Barbara Ann Fertig, was married to Jessiah Hutton.
- (4) **Catharine Fertig**, the daughter of Joseph and Barbara Ann Fertig, was unmarried.
- (4) **Reuben Fertig**, the son of Joseph and Barbara Ann Fertig.
- (4) **Jonathan Fertig**, the son of Joseph and Barbara Ann Fertig.
- (4) **Henrietta Fertig**, the daughter of Joseph and Barbara Ann Fertig, was a minor at the time of the death of her father.
- (4) **Joseph Fertig**, son of Joseph and Barbara Ann Fertig, born June 17, 1821.

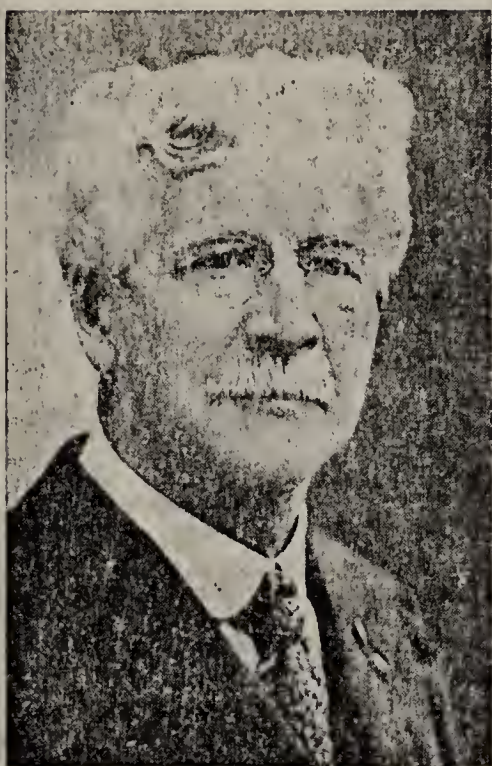
Records show that the name has undergone quite a number of changes in spelling: Fortich; Fortick; Fertick; Ferdigh; Ferdig; Fertig.







## Charles Benjamin Grim Family, Pottsville, Pa.



*Charles Benjamin Grim*  
1853-1923

(6) **Charles Benjamin Grim**, (1-Johan Conrad, 2-Johan George, 3-George, 4-Peter, 5-Daniel Grim, the son of Daniel and Esther (Fertig) Grim, (see page 62), was born in Orwigsburg, Pa., April 18, 1853, and died on February 24, 1923. After receiving a public school education, he learned the trade of blacksmith and wheelwright in his father's shop in Cressona, Pa., where he resided. Early in life he was employed as a bridge carpenter on the Mine Hill branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, and was later transferred to Gordon, Pa., where he worked for the same company as a repairman. In 1887 he accepted a position with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Pottsville, Pa., as car inspector. Later, he left their employ and entered the grocery business on Laurel street in the same city, which business he conducted for a number

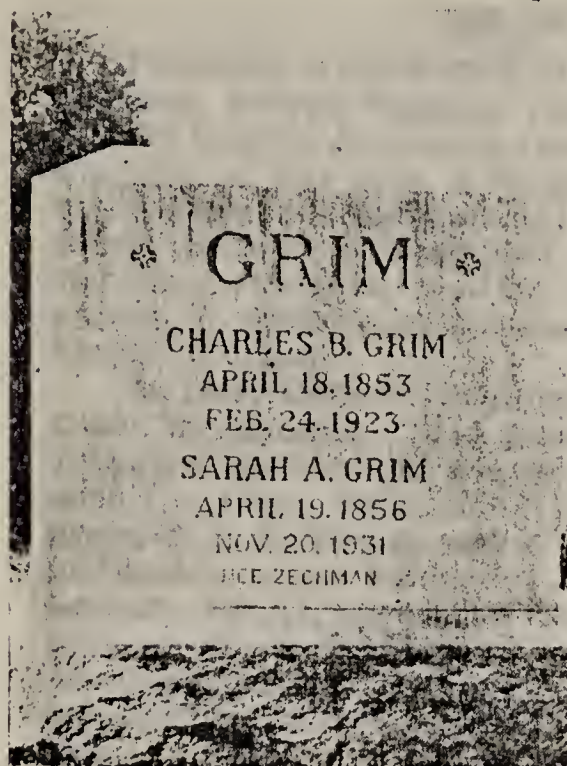
of years. However, he was ultimately persuaded to accept an offer as foreman of the car repair shops of the Reading Company at Gilberton, Pa., which position he held until transferred to Camden, N. J., in 1906, where he became foreman of car inspectors of the Atlantic City division of the Reading Company. This position he held until his death. He was a member of F. and A. M. lodge of Ashland, Pa. He was of an inventive turn of mind, and had patented an invention for the successful steam heating of passenger cars. He also had patented a combination tool for car inspectors which was to relieve such men from the necessity of carrying many tools in order to properly perform their work. He was married on November 22, 1879, to Sarah Ann Zechman, of Cressona, Pa., who was born on April 19, 1856, and who died on November 20, 1931. She was the



*Sarah Ann Zechman Grim*  
1856-1931





(6) *Charles Benjamin Grim Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

Grave Marker for  
Charles B. and Sarah Ann Grim  
Cressona Cemetery, Cressona, Pa.  
1853-1923—1856-1931

daughter of William and Rebecca (Schaeffer) Zechman. She was intensely interested in her husband's occupation and extremely devoted to him. Shortly after his death she became an invalid and remained so until her death in Pottsville, on November 20, 1931. They were members of the Evangelical church of Pottsville, and are buried in the Cressona, Pa. cemetery. (The history of the Zechman and Schaeffer families follow, see pages 72 and 78).

Charles Benjamin and Sarah Ann Grim had the following children:

- (7) **Mabel Estella Grim**, (1 - Johan Conrad, 2 - Johan George, 3 - George, 4 - Peter, 5 - Daniel, 6 - Charles Benjamin Grim), the daughter of Charles Benjamin and Sarah Ann Grim, was born in Cressona, Pa., on November 30, 1880, and was married to Harry Levan Smith, on July 2, 1902, in Pottsville, Pa. Her husband was born in Port Clinton, Pa., on April 1, 1878. (The history on this branch of the family is given on page 92).
- (7) **Jennie Lucretia Grim**, (1 - Johan Conrad, 2 - Johan George, 3 - George, 4 - Peter, 5 - Daniel, 6 - Charles Benjamin Grim), the daughter of Charles Benjamin and Sarah Ann Grim, was born on January 15, 1882, and was married to William Gabriel Long, on February 25, 1903, in Pottsville, Pa. Her husband was born in Pottsville, Pa., on November 23, 1878. (The details regarding the history of this branch of the family can be found on page 101).
- (7) **Harry Heber Grim**, (1 - Johan Conrad, 2 - Johan George, 3 - George, 4 - Peter, 5 - Daniel, 6 - Charles Benjamin Grim), the son of Charles Benjamin and Sarah Ann Grim, was born in Gordon, Pa., on February 26, 1886, and was married to Caroline Rose Kircher, on July 22, 1908, in Pottsville, Pa. She was born on September 24, 1885, in Pottsville, Pa. (The history of this branch of the family can be found on page 147).



The first of these is the fact that the American Medical Association has been successful in securing the passage of the Federal Food and Drug Act, which is a landmark in the history of the United States. This act is a comprehensive one, covering the entire field of food and drugs, and is a model of legislation. It is a result of the persistent efforts of the American Medical Association, and is a tribute to its leadership in the medical profession.

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FIG. 1. BOTTLE OF SANTAL MIDY, AKA. 1891. (From the collection of the American Medical Association.)

The seventh of these is the fact that the American Medical Association has been successful in securing the passage of the Federal Food and Drug Act, which is a landmark in the history of the United States. This act is a comprehensive one, covering the entire field of food and drugs, and is a model of legislation.

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(6) *Charles Benjamin Grim Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

### THE ZECHMAN FAMILY

Following is the history of the Zechman family from the emigrant ancestor, George Segman, (Zechman), to Sarah Ann Zechman, the wife of Charles Benjamin Grim. (See page 70). From information available at this time, it appears that the Zechman family was originally located in Switzerland, and that sometime during the Seventeenth century, a branch of this family settled in the Palatinate, Germany, and that from this parent stem, came the one who immigrated to America and became the head of the Zechman family herein recorded.

In 1588, Heinrich Segenmann, (Segismann), was a resident of Basel, Switzerland. (See Swiss Lexicon, vol. 17, page 481). In 1624, Johannes Segenmann, (Segismann), was listed as "Praeceptor Gymnasii" in Basel, Switzerland; and in 1629, as "Pfarrer zu Hemberg", preacher in Hamburg; and in 1640, as "Pfarrer zu Diegten", preacher in Diegten, where he resided. He died on April 25, 1666. (See Swiss Lexicon, vol. 17, page 481). In 1678, Matthias Sigemann was a resident of Basel, Switzerland. (see Swiss Lexicon, vol. 17, page 27). Although there is no definite knowledge that the Zechman family hereinafter referred to was in any manner connected with the foregoing men, there is, however, a possibility and a probability that the Segman family of the Palatinate, Germany, of which the emigrant ancestor, George Segman, was a member, originated through this Sigeman, (Segenmann, Segismann), family of Basel, Switzerland, for very authentic family tradition claims that the family was Swiss. This information is recorded for the purpose of ultimately determining the European ancestry of this Zechman family.

(1) George Segman, (Zechman), the emigrant ancestor of the Zechman family, came from the Palatinate, Germany, arriving in America through the port at Philadelphia, Pa., on September 16, 1751, qualifying on said date by taking the oath of allegiance. The ship on which he made the voyage was the "Edinburg", commanded by Captain James Russell. (Pa. Arch., ser. 2, vol. 17, page 337.) He was married to Catharina \* \* \*, who was born in Europe on September 29, 1724, and died on October 8, 1808, aged 84 years, 0 months and nine days. (See Summer Hill Church records). George Zechman, (Segman), was born in about the year 1723. The exact date of his death has not been definitely established, however, it is known that he was living after 1790. George and Catharina Zechman located in Bern township, Berks county, Pa., records showing that on October 9, 1755, he had land warrants surveyed which covered 25 acres of land near to where Scharfelsville is now located. (Pa. Arch., ser. 3, vol. 26, page 312). His name appears on the tax lists for Berks county, starting in 1770, and continuing up to 1784, at which time he was taxed for 50 acres of land, two horses, and four cows. (Pa. Arch., ser. 3, vol. 18, pages 205, 324, 453, 580). The census of 1790 lists him as a resident of Bern township, Berks county, Pa., the record showing: One male over 16 years of age, one male under 16 years and one female. George and Catharina Zechman, (Seg-





(6) *Charles Benjamin Grim Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

man), had a number of children some of whom were born in Europe. However, complete data could not be obtained at this time, but from information available it appears that some of the children were as follows:

- (2) **Philip Zechman**, the son of George and Catharina Zechman, was located in Bern township, Berks county, Pa. The census of 1790 shows that he had a wife and one child under 16 years of age. He served as a private in Captain Madery's Berks county militia in 1788.
- (2) **Anthony Zechman**, the son of George and Catharina Zechman took the oath of allegiance before Charles Shoemaker, in Berks county, on May 30, 1778. The census of 1790 shows that he was then located in Tulpehocken township, Berks county, Pa., and the record states that there was one male over 16 years of age including the head of the family, two males under 16 years of age and seven females.
- (2) **John Zechman**, the son of George and Catharina Zechman took the oath of allegiance before Charles Shoemaker, of Berks county, on June 4, 1778.
- (2) **Michael Zechman**, the son of George and Catharina Zechman, must have died before 1821, for in book A-1, page 124, in the recorder of deeds office in Reading, Pa., there is an entry showing that Eve Zechman had a judgment against this Michael Zechman for, \$1,000.00, and that the only heirs were his children as follows:
- (3) **George Zechman; Michael Zechman;** and daughter who was married to Frederick Meyer. Some members of this family are buried in Bern church cemetery, Berks county, Pa. (The Eve Zechman mentioned may have been a wife of one of the Zechmans' or may have been a sister).
- (2) **George Zechman**, the son of George and Catharina Zechman, was born in Bern township, Berks county, Pa., in 1752, and died in Wayne township, Schuylkill county, Pa., on October 26, 1841. He was married to Catharine \* \* \*, who was born in 1764, and died in Wayne township, on July 19, 1844, aged 80 years. (See Summer Hill church records). He is shown on the tax list of Bern township, Berks county, Pa., for the year 1784 as being a single man. (Pa. Arch., ser. 3, vol. 18, page 581). He is also shown on the first census of 1790 as a married man in Bern township, having a family as follows: One male over 16 years, including the head of the family, no males under 16 years of age, and three females. Therefore, he probably was married in 1786 or 1787. He is also shown on the original tax list, for Bern township in 1792, on file in the Berks county Historical Society in Reading, Pa., when he paid three shillings and six pence tax. He took the oath of allegiance and was naturalized before Charles Shoemaker, on June 4, 1778, being number 204. George Zechman served his country during the Revolutionary War as a private in the 1st company, 3d battalion, Capt. Jacob Scherdel, April 15, 1779, also as a private in the 6th battalion of the Berks





*(6) Charles Benjamin Grim Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

county militia under Captain Ferdinand Ritter, the commanding officer being Col. Joseph Heister. This record was taken from August 10, 1780, to September 9, 1780. (Pa. Arch. 5th ser., vol. 5, page 240). Also in the Berks county militia from Upper Bern township, as a private in the company of Captain Jacob Schendel, (Scherdel), commanded by Col. Balzer Gehr, May 4, 1784. (Pa. Arch. 6th ser., vol. 3, page 85). His name also appears on the pension list as George Zechman, Schuylkill county, Pa., pension granted on February 4, 1834, aged 82 years, private. (Pa. Arch., ser. 3, vol. 23, page 540). The records in the Schuylkill county court house state that George Zechman died in October, 1841, and that he owned about 180 acres of land valued or appraised at \$2,000.00. George and Catharine Zechman had the following children:

- (3) **Daniel Zechman**, the son of George and Catharine Zechman, born in 1793, died on May 1, 1856, was married to Leah \* \* \*. They had the following children:
  - (4) **Charles Zechman**, who was married to Lydia S. \* \* \*, and they had four children:
    - (5) **Alice Susanna Zechman; Carrie May Zechman; Charles Zechman, Jr., and Edwin Ambrose Zechman.**
  - (4) **Catharine Zechman**, the daughter of Daniel and Leah Zechman.
  - (4) **Rebecca Zechman**, the daughter of Daniel and Leah Zechman.
- (3) **Catharine Zechman**, the daughter of George and Catharine Zechman, was married to John Hertzog.
- (3) **Magdalena Zechman**, the daughter of George and Catharine Zechman, was married to Peter Hertzog.
- (3) **Margaret Zechman**, the daughter of George and Catharine Zechman, was born in 1794, and died on January 30, 1851. She was married to Jacob Berger.
- (3) **Elizabeth Zechman**, the daughter of George and Catharine Zechman, was married to William Fritz. They had the following children:
  - (4) **William Fritz; Moses Fritz; Mary Fritz; and Catharine Fritz**, who was married to Isaac Marburger.

(On June 3, 1807, Christian Minnich sold to George Zechman 12 acres and 142 perches of land in Manheim township. On September 23, 1841, George and Catharine Zechman sold 12 acres and 142 perches of land in Manheim township to the following parties who probably were grandchildren of George and Catharine Zechman: Maria Hertzog, married to George Ebert; Elizabeth Hertzog, married to John Miller; Esther Hertzog, married to John Fisher; Hanna Hertzog, married to William Hains; and Sophia Hertzog, single).

- (3) **Johannes (John) Zechman**, the son of George and Catharine Zechman, was born on February 14, 1796, and died on September 11, 1876. He was the executor of the estate of his father. He was married in 1821 to Christina Elizabeth Roeder, of Wayne township, who was born on October 29, 1795, and died on October 6, 1865. They resided on the old homestead in





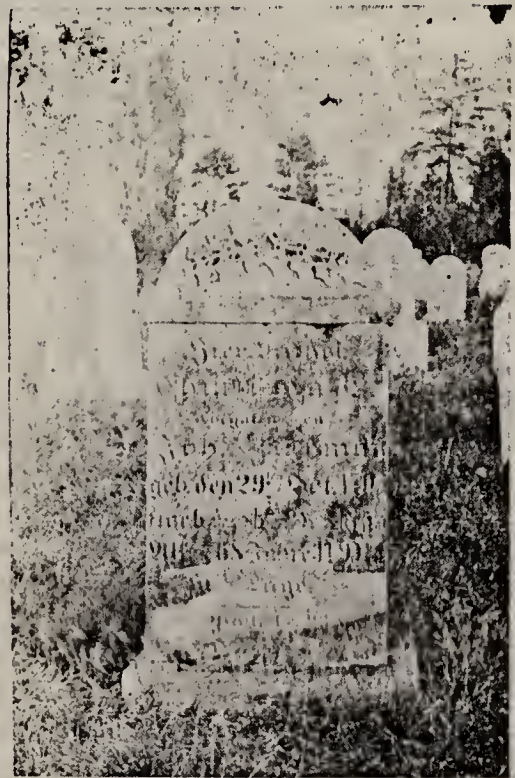
*(6) Charles Benjamin Grim Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

*Grave Marker for John Zechman, 1796 - 1876, St. John's Reformed-Lutheran Cemetery Near Freidensburg, Wayne Township, Schuylkill County, Pa.*

the Beaver valley in Wayne township, Schuylkill county, Pa., just west of Cressona. They are both buried in the St. John's Reformed Lutheran cemetery in Wayne township, near Freidensburg.

John and Christina Elizabeth Zechman had the following children:

- (4) **John Zechman**, the son of John and Christina Elizabeth Zechman, was born on May 7, 1822, and died on December 28, 1906. He was the executor of his father's estate, and was married to a woman by the name of Beidelbach, according to the records of David Bittle of Cressona, who claims that he was well acquainted with the family. They had the following children:
  - (5) A daughter who was married to William Frye, of Cressona.
  - (5) A daughter who was married to John Sticker, of Cressona.
- (5) **John Zechman**, of Easton, Pa.
- (5) **William Zechman**, of Mahanoy City, Pa.
- (4) **Jacob Zechman**, the son of John and Christina Elizabeth Zechman, was born on the 12th day of August, 1824, and died on February 16, 1897. He was married to Rebecca \* \* \*, born October 15, 1822, and died January 27, 1879, and had two children:
  - (5) **Jane Zechman**, who was married to John Deiter, of Cressona, Pa.
  - (5) **Rebecca Zechman**, who was married to William Lye, of Pine Grove, Pa.
- (4) **Daniel Zechman**, the son of John and Christina Elizabeth Zechman, was born on February 9, 1827, and died on February 16, 1897. He was married



*Grave Marker for Christina E. Zechman, 1795-1865, St. John's Reformed-Lutheran Church Cemetery Near Freidensburg, Wayne Township, Schuylkill County, Pa.*





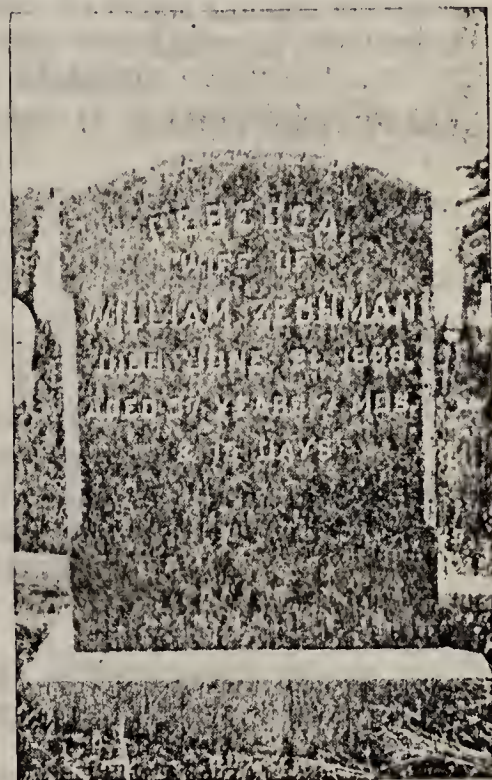
(6) *Charles Benjamin Grim Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

*Rebecca Schaeffer Zechman*  
1831-1889

fer, who was born on November 6, 1831, and died on June 21, 1889. (For details on the history of the Schaeffer family see page 78). From information available in the files of the Register of Wills office in Schuylkill county, Pa., as well as from family tradition, it appears that William Zechman had a roving disposition, and in about the year 1860 he left home without saying where he was going nor did he, in any manner, provide for the rearing and education of his small children, which necessitated his wife, Rebecca, becoming a nurse, thereby earning a livelihood for herself and children. In 1871 he returned for a short while, but again left for parts unknown. This action on his part held up the settlement of the estate of his father, which in 1878, was valued at \$4,733.00. The court, after suitable evidence was presented, declared him dead, and the estate was divided. Some-time later, he returned to visit

to Lucy Auchenbach, born June 27, 1829, died April 24, 1915, and had the following children:

- (5) **Charles Zechman; Kathryn Zechman**, married to \* \* \* Sharadin; **Rebecca Zechman; George Zechman; Albert Zechman; Ella Zechman; Emma Zechman**, who was married to John Keiser, of Pottsville, Pa.
- (4) **George Zechman**, the son of John and Christina Elizabeth Zechman, was born on November 26, 1837, died September 8, 1864. He was married and had two children:
- (5) **Kathryn Zechman**, who resided in Frackville, Pa.; and **William Zechman**, deceased.
- (4) **William Zechman**, the son of John and Christina Elizabeth Zechman, was born on May 25, 1830. He was married in 1850 to Rebecca Schaeffer,



Grave Marker for  
*Rebecca Zechman, 1831-1889*  
Cressona, Pa., Cemetery





*(6) Charles Benjamin Grim Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

his children, who had now become adults, but no persuasion on their part could get him to divulge where he had been, except that he would say, "from across the river". It was not long until he again left for parts unknown and nothing more has ever been heard of him or regarding his whereabouts. William and Rebecca Zechman had the following children:

- (5) **George Zechman**, the son of William and Rebecca Zechman, was born in 1851, and died in 1923. He was married to Caroline Wolfe, in Schuylkill Haven, Pa., on June 25, 1876. She was born in 1856, and died in 1910. They had the following children:
  - (6) **Raymond Zechman**, the son of George and Caroline Zechman, was born in Cressona, on February 28, 1879, was married to Clara L. Reynolds, who was born in Coudersport, Pa., on September 20, 1882. They were married in Cross Forks, Potter county, Pa., in 1900. They had the following children:
    - (7) **Ruth G. Zechman**, who was born in Northampton, Pa., on July 6, 1902.
    - (7) **Raymond R. Zechman**, who was born in Galetton, Potter county, Pa., on December 12, 1904.
  - (6) **Harry Elmer Zechman**, the son of George and Caroline Zechman, was born in Cressona, Pa., on July 5, 1877, and died in Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa., on June 5, 1927. He was married on September 12, 1906, to Ellen Louisa Manten, in St. Asph's Rectory, Bala, Pa. She was born on November 30, 1882. They had the following children:
    - (7) **George Robert Zechman**, was born in Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa., on December 4, 1911.
    - (7) **Harry Lyndon Zechman**, was born in Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa., on December 6, 1912.
    - (7) **Ray Manten Zechman**, was born in Barrington, N. J., on August 20, 1914.
  - (6) **Clarence I. Zechman**, the son of George and Caroline Zechman, was born in Cressona, Pa., on April 7, 1883, and was married on January 16, 1907, to Maude M. Shaffstall, of Pottsville, Pa. They had the following children:
    - (7) **Georgine E. Zechman**, who was born on April 22, 1912, was married on June 16, 1934, to Russel Sherer.
    - (7) Two daughters who died in infancy.
  - (6) **Jennie Zechman**, the daughter of George and Caroline Zechman, was born in Cressona, Pa., on February 16, 1885, and was married to Samuel R. Hill, of Schuylkill Haven, Pa., on October 24, 1906. He was born on July 11, 1883. They had the following children:
    - (7) **Malcolm Hill**, who was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on May 5, 1908, was married on June 26, 1934, to Phyllis Morrison.
    - (7) **Richard Hill**, who was born in Wilmington, Del., on November 10, 1910.





*(6) Charles Benjamin Grim Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

(6) **Eva Rebecca Zechman**, the daughter of George and Caroline Zechman, was born in Cressona, Pa., on June 16, 1886, and died in Mechanicsville, Pa., on April 15, 1925. She was married to R. Bruce Snyder, in September, 1911. He was born in Port Carbon, Pa., on November 13, 1887. They had the following son:

(7) **Harry Zechman Snyder**, who was born in Mechanicsville, Pa., on June 23, 1914.

(6) **Minerva L. Zechman**, the daughter of George and Caroline Zechman, was born in Cressona, Pa., on May 13, 1889, and was married to Edwin J. Gerhard, in Schuylkill Haven, Pa., on January 25, 1911. He was born in Schuylkill Haven, Pa., on July 2, 1883. They had the following daughter:

(7) **Carolyn C. Gerhard**, who was born in Schuylkill Haven, Pa., on January 5, 1916.

(6) **Arthur N. Zechman**, the son of George and Caroline Zechman, was born on July 7, 1881, and died on March 23, 1882.

(5) **Sarah Ann Zechman**, the daughter of William and Rebecca Schaeffer Zechman, was born on April 19, 1856, and died in Pottsville, Pa., on November 20, 1931. She was married to Charles Benjamin Grim, who was born on April 18, 1853 in Orwigsburg, Pa., and died in Pottsville, Pa., on February 24, 1923. They had three children. (See page 70 for further details on this branch of the family).

(5) **Lewis M. Zechman**, the son of William and Rebecca Schaeffer Zechman, was born on July 26, 1857, and died on June 14, 1921. He was married twice. The first wife was Emma Heffner, of Pottsville, Pa., deceased; and the second wife was Alice Jane Krommes, who was born on December 11, 1866, and died on November 26, 1933. The children were as follows:

(6) **Bessie M. Zechman**, the daughter of Lewis and Emma Heffner Zechman, who was born on October 24, 1878, and is a trained nurse residing in Reading, Pa.

(6) **Ruth C. Zechman**, the daughter of Lewis and Alice Jane Krommes Zechman, was born on July 12, 1904, and was married to Frank E. Becker, who was born on May 23, 1889. They reside in Cressona, Pa.

The name has been spelled: Segenmann; Segismann; Sigemann; Segman; Sechmund; Zeichman; Zechman.

**THE SCHAEFFER FAMILY**

The history of the Schaeffer Family is given herewith, and includes the various generations of that family, from the emigrant ancestor, Johannes Nicholas Schaeffer, to the subject of this particular part of the history, namely, Sarah Ann Zechman Grim, the daughter of Rebecca Schaeffer who was married to William Zechman. (See pages 70-78).

(1) **Johan Nicholas Schaeffer**, the Emigrant Ancestor of this family came to America in 1710. John F. Walters in his "Annals" states that on December 25, 1709, ten sails of vessels, freighted with





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upwards of four thousand Germans bound for New York, arrived in America in June, 1710, after six months of tedious voyage. During the passage and immediately upon landing about seventeen hundred died. The story of the suffering of the survivors, their hope in Livingstone Manor, their disappointment, and their flight to Schoharie, N. Y., is more vividly told in the article on "The Pennsylvania-German" which will be found on pages 4 to 6 in this history.

Johan Nicholas Schaeffer was among the immigrants arriving in June, 1710, and he, too, went to Livingstone Manor with the hope of good things to come, and for a haven for the distressed of the old world, only to be disappointed, because of the actions of Robert Hunter, governor of the province, and that of his colleague, Robert Livingstone, who connived to make a profit out of these innocent Germans, and brought about a condition of things far worse than their European bondage, this condition amounting to almost serfdom. Johan Nicholas Schaeffer and his brother, Frederick Schaeffer, were among the residents of Queensbury, N. Y., which was one of the six villages—three on each side of the Hudson river, near to where Albany now stands—referred to in the report of the New York state historian in 1896, (Colonial Series, vol. 1, 974-7, No. 4,811).

The wars which waged in France and England during this century soon extended to their domains in America. The French who were established in Canada, were desirous of dislodging the English on the south, and they began to incite the Indians against them. The war of Spanish Succession began in Europe in 1702, and soon extended to America, where it was known as Queen Anne's war. In 1710 an expedition from Boston drove the French out of Acadie and annexed it to the crown under the name of Nova Scotia. In 1711 efforts were made to conquer Canada, but it was unsuccessful. The peace of Utrecht closed the war on April 11, 1713.

Having taken the oath of allegiance, these Palatines who arrived in 1710, and now located in three of the villages on the one side of the Hudson, furnished 300 men and four companies in the expedition against Montreal in 1711, under the command of General Nichols. This was one year after their arrival in their adopted country. These companies were from the villages on the east side of the river. The villages on the west side also furnished their quota but no records are available as yet giving the names of those who took part in the expedition from those villages. The report of the state historian lists Frederick Schaeffer and his brother Johan Schaeffer as being in the company from Queensbury under the command of Captain John Conrad Weiser. This Johan Schaeffer is the Johan Nicholas Schaeffer who came to the Tulpehocken from Schoharie, N. Y., in 1723, with his brother, Frederick Schaeffer.

Johan Nicholas Schaeffer, the emigrant ancestor of the Schaeffer family, was in the company of Palatines from Queens-





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bury, N. Y., which participated in the expedition against Montreal in 1711. This company had the following officers: Captain Johan Conrad Weiser, Colonels Schuyler and Ingoldsby, and General Nichols.

In 1712 the contract with the Palatines was broken by Governor Hunter and it was then that the elder Weiser with others went to Schorarie, N. Y. In March, 1713, they were joined by others, and these were the people who made up the seven hundred who had twenty thousand acres under tillage. Because of defective titles this land was ultimately taken from them, and it was at this time that thirty-three families set out from Schorarie, traveling through the almost impenetrable forests, guided by friendly Indians, until they reached the head waters of the Susquehanna river. Here they built rafts on which to transport their household goods, their wives and children, while the men who were not required to guide the rafts, drove the cattle and horses along the river bank. At last they reached the point where the Swatara unites with the Susquehanna, here they left the broad river and followed the Swatara river until they ultimately located on the Tulpehocken river, at what is now known as the Tulpehocken District, which is near to Womelsdorf, Berks county, Pa. These thirty-three families arrived in 1723 and among them was the emigrant ancestor of the Schaeffer family, Johan Nicholas Schaeffer. In Rupp's 30,000 Names, second revised edition, he gives the names of those who were Palatines and above 21 years of age, and who resided in Livingstone Manor, N. Y., in the winter of 1710 and the summer of 1711, and on pages 446, 447, 448, he lists the following: George Schaffer; \* \* \* Schaffer; Frederick Schaffer; **Johannes Schaffer**; Gerhart Schaffer; Philip Schaffer; Reinhart Schaffer. He also says that as early as 1723, thirty-three families of Germans who had come to New York in 1710, settled in Schorarie in 1713, and left there and located on the Tulpehocken creek; among these he lists on page 465, in his book on "Thirty-thousand Names", Johan Nicholas Schaffer.

Frederick Schaeffer, the brother of Johan Nicholas Schaeffer, also located in the Tulpehocken on what was known as Manor of Plumton. Plumton Manor was the plot of ground originally owned by Penn, patent dated September 17, 1735, to John Page, of Austin Fryer's, London, gentleman. The plot consisted of 5,165 acres and included all rights. It also gave John Page the right to erect and construct within said manor a Court Baron. This patent is recorded in patent book A, vol. 7, page 264.

On December 5, 1736, two hundred and seventy-five (275) acres of the above plot was conveyed to Frederick Sheffer, as is recorded in Lancaster, book B, page 27. Frederick Sheffer died intestate leaving no issue except John Sheffer who was married to Elizabeth, and they had the following children: John, who was married to Maria Magdalena, whose children were: John Jacob, and Maria Barbara; Simon; Frederick; Rosina, married to Jacob Reed; John William; and Jacob.





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Frederick and Johan Nicholas Schaeffer were signers of the petition for a road from Oley to the Lutheran meeting house at Tulpehocken as follows:

To the Honourable Bench

We whose names are hereto subscribed, being Inhabitants of the North-west part of the Township of Oley, Tulpehocken, and parts adjacent. Having no road as yet established amongst us, by means whereof we suffer much inconvenience and a great part of our land at present not settled, through which & hereby petitioned road is naturally designed to go by means whereof there will be no opposition made in laying it out.

Wherefore we your Petitioners humbly request that you will be pleased to Order a High road to be laid out. Beginning at the Lutheran Meeting house at Tulpehocken, and to end in a High road, at Quakers meeting house near George Boone's Mill in Oley.

And your petitioners shall ever pray So

Residing at Pottsville

John Boone

At road

Kindel's mill

Mary's mill

Charles Boone

John Boone

John Boone

John Boone

John Boone

John Boone

John Boone

John Boone

John Boone

John Boone

John Boone

John Boone

John Boone

John Boone

John Boone

John Boone

John Boone

John Boone

John Boone

John Boone

Benjamin Boone

Incumbent

John Collins

Joseph Baker

Jonathan Baker

Isaac Edwards

John Boone

Peter Hilton

Petition for a High road from the Lutheran Meeting House at Tulpehocken to the Quaker's Meeting House in Oley.

Frederick Schaeffer and Nicholas Schaeffer being signers. September, 1727.





*(6) Charles Benjamin Grim Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

Copy of the Petition for a High road from the Tulpehocken  
Church to the Quaker's Meeting House in Oley.

September, 1727.

To the Honorable Bench:

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, being inhabitants of ye North West parts of ye Township of Oley, Tolpehocken, and parts adjacent. Having no Road as yet Established amongst us, by means whereof we suffer diver inconveniences, And a great part of ye land at present not Settled, through which ye hereby petitioned road is Naturally designed to go by means whereof there will be no opposition made in ye laying of it out.

Wherefore, we your Petitioners humbly request that you will be pleased to Order a High road to be laid out, Beginning at the Lutheran Meeting house at Tolpehocken; and to end In ye High road, at ye Quaker's meeting house near George Boone's Mill in Oley.  
And your petitioners Shall ever pray etc.

Frederick Schaeffer,  
Adam Lish,  
N. Nevs,  
Nicholas Reinr,  
Mardey Stub,  
Anthonn Schadt,  
Jacob Korbell,  
Johan Heinrich Schnchert,  
NICHOLAS SCHAEFFER,  
Michael Ernst Herner,  
Johannes Christman,  
Stephen Wasseicheidt,  
Adam Walbornn,  
Jacob Kobft,  
George Lish,  
Abraham Link,  
Nicholas Rull,  
Cunrath Dffenbach,

Peter Klub,  
Sebastian Fischer,  
Lenhart Reit,  
Jasper Reit,  
Mardian Battdorff,  
Lenhart Feg,  
Philip Braun,  
Mardian Zerben,  
Michael Aenrich,  
Johan Enterfelt,  
Benjamin Boone,  
Isaac Wiseman,  
John Collins,  
Joseph Baker,  
Jonathan Baker,  
Hugh Edwards,  
William Roberts,  
Peter Hilton.





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The Colonial Records of our state, (Vol. 3, page 341), records the fact that William Keith when Governor of the colony visited Albany at the time of the Palatines distress and gave them encouragement to come to the colony. In keeping with this we find the following petition, addressed by the immigrants to his excellency, shortly after their settlement in the Province:

"To his Excellency, William Keith, Baronet, Governor of Pennsylvania, etc., the Honorable Council."

"The Petition of us, the subscribers, being thirty-three families in number at present inhabiting Tulpehocken Creek."

"Humbly Sheweth"

"That your petitioners, being natives of Germany, about fifteen years ago were by the great goodness and royal bounty of her late Majesty, Queen Anne, relieved from the hardships which they then suffered in Europe, and were transported into the Colony of New York, where they settled."

The petition then relates in detail the treatment they received in New York, stating that in the spring of 1723, they left their settlement in New York and through the goodness of the Governor, were permitted to settle upon the Tulpehocken creek, it being the farthest inhabited part of the Province north-west of Philadelphia. They then asked to be relieved from the demands of the Indians who pretend a right thereto, etc., etc.

Among the signers was Johannes Claes Shaver (The name was not easily deciphered, being written poorly and in German, as was the case with many of the names). The correct translation being Johan Neclaes Shaver or Johan Nicholas Schaeffer.

- (1) **Johan Nicholas Schaeffer**, as well as is known at this late date, had the following children:
- (2) **Michael Schaeffer**, the eldest son of Johan Nicholas Schaeffer, died in 1760. He resided in Tulpehocken, and had the following children:
- (3) **Johan Nicholas Schaeffer**, who died prior to 1805, had the following children:
  - (4) **George; Betsy**, married to Matthias Croll; **Susanna Catharine; Molly; John; Jacob; Sally**.
- (3) A daughter of Michael Schaeffer, the wife of John Jacob Larch, had the following children:
  - (4) **John Larch and Jacob Larch**.
- (3) **Barbara Schaeffer**, daughter of Michael Schaeffer, married to David Brown. They had the following children:
  - (4) **David Brown and Jacob Brown**.
- (3) **Margretha Elizabeth Schaeffer**, daughter of Michael Schaeffer, married to Heironymus Rudy.
- (2) **Nicholas Schaeffer**, the son of Johan Nicholas Schaeffer, born 1723, died in 1780. He resided in Heidelberg township, Berks county, Pa., and was married to Julianna Ulrich. They had the following children:





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- (3) **Christian**, born July 24, 1753; **Michael**; **Nicholas**, born 1763; **Anna Mary**, born 1766, and **Philip**, born 1766, twins; **Susanna**, born 1761; **Margaret**, born January 1, 1757.
- (2) **Casper Schaeffer**, the son of Johan Nicholas Schaeffer, was married to Margaret \* \* \*.
- (2) **Jacob Schaeffer**, the son of Johan Nicholas Schaeffer, was married to Maria Barbara \* \* \*, and they resided originally in the Tulpehocken district. On December 5, 1739, he purchased two hundred fifty and one-half acres of land in Plumton Manor, but on March 3, 1750, he sold this tract to Daniel Womelsdorf, of Amity township. There is also another record of a purchase of land made by this Jacob Schaeffer on December 5, 1739, amounting to two hundred and fifty-four and one-half acres in Plumton Manor. This may have been the same tract but recorded differently. On December 13, 1762, he purchased from John Schaeffer of Robison township, a tract of land on the Schuylkill river, Brunswick township, Berks county, Pa., then known as Tamaughway or Raven creek. This tract was known as the Indian purchase and consisted of about two hundred acres. He later purchased additional land adjacent thereto amounting to one hundred and ninety-seven acres, thirty-six perches. The lands of Jacob Schaeffer in Tulpehocken township, located on Plumton Manor are shown on the Tulpehocken Valley Pioneer Homestead maps. (See pages 32-34). He died in Brunswick township, Berks county, Pa., in 1789. His will was dated May 14, 1782, and was probated on May 11, 1789. Jacob and Maria Barbara Schaeffer had the following children:
- (3) **Nicholas Schaeffer**, the eldest son of Jacob and Maria Barbara Schaeffer, was born in Tulpehocken township on January 31, 1736, and died in Maiden creek township, Berks county, Pa., on June 20, 1796. He died of fever and was buried on the following day. In 1770 he was married to Susanna DeTurk, who was the daughter of John and Deborah DeTurk, of Oley. She was born in Oley on May 27, 1745, and died on September 23, 1811. They owned considerable land in Maiden creek township, where he was an inn keeper, and where they resided until their death. He is shown on the original tax lists of Berks county, now on file in the library of the Berks County Historical Society, as a resident of Maiden creek from 1770 until his death. The census of 1790 lists him in Maiden creek township as having ten children, 5 males and 5 females, as well as himself and wife. He was a private in Captain Huy's company of Berks county militia, 2d battalion, 1777-1778, (Pa. Arch. 3d ser., vol. 6, page 280-321). He also supplied a team for three days, October 12-14, carrying military stores from Oley to Philadelphia, (Pa. Arch. 5th ser., vol. 5, page 242). Nicholas and Susanna Schaeffer had three sons and five daughters living at the time of his death in 1796.
- (3) **John Schaeffer**, the son of Jacob and Maria Barbara Schaeffer, is shown on the tax list for Brunswick township in 1770 as a





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single man. He married Maria \* \* \*. The state census of 1790, lists John Schaeffer, of Brunswick township, as having two males over 16 years of age including head of family, three males under 16 years of age, and seven females in the family. The records of the Reform Lutheran church of Brunswick township, known as the Red Church, show the following children:

- (4) **Hanna Schaeffer**, nine months old, baptised November 1, 1772.
- (4) **Jacob Schaeffer**, eight months old tomorrow, baptised May 8, 1774, sponsors Jacob Schaeffer and Anna Maria Koenig.
- (4) **Johannes Schaeffer**, nine weeks and nine days old, baptised November 10, 1776, sponsors, Jacob and Margaretha Schaeffer.
- (4) **Isaack Schaeffer**, five months old, baptised May 2, 1779, sponsors, Jacob and Maria Barbara Schaeffer, grandparents.
- (3) **Jacob Schaeffer**, the son of Jacob and Maria Barbara Schaeffer, was married to Margaretha \* \* \*. On October 15, 1777, his father, Jacob Schaeffer, Sr., of Brunswick township, sold 397 acres of land, which included the 200 acres originally purchased from John Schaeffer in 1762, to his son, Jacob Schaeffer, Jr., for 225 pounds. The census of 1790 shows him as having two males over 16 years of age including the head of the family, two males under 16 years of age, and five females in the family. Jacob and Margaretha Schaeffer had the following children as recorded in the church book of the Reformed-Lutheran church of Brunswick township, known as the Red church:
  - (4) **Johannes Schaeffer**, born December 15, 1780.
  - (4) **Jacob Schaeffer**, born April 25, 1790, sponsors John and Margaretha Dornbach, the wife being the sister of Jacob Schaeffer.
  - (3) **Mary Schaeffer**, the daughter of Jacob and Maria Schaeffer, was married to a man by the name of Milih.
  - (3) **Catharine Schaeffer**, the daughter of Jacob and Maria Barbara Schaeffer, was married to a man by the name of Keppinger.
  - (3) **Anna Mary Schaeffer**, the daughter of Jacob and Maria Barbara Schaeffer, was married to a man by the name of Weltstein. She was born in 1748.
  - (3) **Elizabeth Schaeffer**, the daughter of Jacob and Maria Barbara Schaeffer, was married to a man by the name of Baldy.
  - (3) **Mary Catharine Schaeffer**, the daughter of Jacob and Maria Barbara Schaeffer, was married to a man by the name of Neejmon. She was born in 1745.
  - (3) **Margaret Schaeffer**, the daughter of Jacob and Maria Barbara Schaeffer, was married to John Dornbach. She was born in 1750, and was baptised Anna Magda Schaeffer.
  - (3) **Susannah Schaeffer**, the daughter of Jacob and Maria Barbara Schaeffer, was married to Christopher Baldy. The records of the Reformed-Lutheran church, known as the Red church, show the following children:
    - (4) **Maria Barbara Baldy**, born May 21, 1777, sponsors Dewalt Jacob and Maria Barbara Schaeffer, the grandparents.





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- (4) **Susanna Baldy**, born May 7, 1780, sponsors Jacob and Margaretha Schaeffer. (The name has also been spelled Baltie.)
- (2) **John Peter Schaeffer**, the son of Johan Nicholas Schaeffer, was born prior to 1718. He owned considerable land in Plumpton Manor, Tulpehocken township, Berks county, Pa., as is shown on the map of Tulpehocken Homestead (see pages 32-34.) His will which is recorded in the Berks County Register of Wills office in Reading, Pa., is dated June 18, 1770, and was probated March 3, 1775. Therefore, in all probability he died in February, 1775. He was married to Elizabeth \* \* \*. (Book 2, page 205). They had the following children:
  - (3) **Abraham Schaeffer**, the second son of John Peter and Elizabeth Schaeffer, was married to Marie Eva \* \* \*, and among others they had a son:
    - (4) **Benjamin Schaeffer**, who was born on August 5, 1779.
  - (3) **Peter Schaeffer**, the son of John Peter and Elizabeth Schaeffer.
  - (3) **John Schaeffer**, the son of John Peter and Elizabeth Schaeffer, was born on April 20, 1749. Owned land in Pine Grove township, Berks county, Pa.
  - (3) **Frederick Schaeffer**, the son of John Peter and Elizabeth Schaeffer, was married to Catharine \* \* \*. He and his brother, John, took out warrants for land in Pine Grove township, Berks county, Pa., on December 15, 1784, which land they later sold to their brother, Nicholas.
  - (3) **Daniel Schaeffer**, the son of John Peter and Elizabeth Schaeffer.
  - (3) **Catharine Schaeffer**, the daughter of John Peter and Elizabeth Schaeffer.
  - (3) **Elizabeth Schaeffer**, the daughter of John Peter and Elizabeth Schaeffer.
  - (3) **Anna Barbara Schaeffer**, the daughter of John Peter and Elizabeth Schaeffer. One of the daughters of John Peter and Elizabeth Schaeffer was married to the son of Anthony Ditzler. In all probability it was Elizabeth.
  - (4) The grandchildren of John Peter and Elizabeth Schaeffer, and probably the children of Elizabeth Schaeffer who was married to \* \* \* Ditzler were: **Peter Ditzler**; **John Ditzler**; and **Eliabeth Ditzler**.
  - (3) **Nicholas Schaeffer**, the eldest son of John Peter and Elizabeth Schaeffer was born in about 1732, and was married to Maria Susanna Haag, of Northkill, on December 17, 1753. He resided in Tulpehocken township, where he farmed part of the original plantation of his father, John Peter Schaeffer. He also purchased several tracts of land in other townships in Berks county, among which was the following: 465 acres of land in Pine Grove township, which was originally owned by his brothers, John and Frederick Schaeffer, and which they obtained through warrants dated December 15, 1784, and which by sundry conveyances became vested in Nicholas





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Schaeffer. (Book 1, page 82, Schuylkill county records.) He died in September, 1797, and on October 4, 1797, his widow, Susanna Schaeffer, renounced her right to administer the estate of her husband; and their sons, Simon and Nicholas were appointed by the court to administer same. (See book 5, page 137, Berks county Register of Wills office.) Nicholas Schaeffer was captain of a company of Berks county militia in the 1st battalion, December 10, 1776, to January 20, 1777. (Pa. Arch., 5th ser., vol. 5, page 157-158.) There is also a certification of E. Gibbs, commanding officer at Newton, Bucks county, dated February 2, 1777, that Captain Nicholas Schaeffer of Col. Hollar's regiment of militia of Berks county, has served his time with his company from December 10, 1776, to February 1, 1777. (Pa. Arch. ser. 5, vol. 5, page 252.) He was also at Trenton on December 1, 1776, and had a company of 32 men at Newton, Bucks county, in January, 1777. See Montgomery's History of Berks county, page 115.) He is also recorded with his son, Nicholas and a brother, Daniel, as being subject to exercise fine, 6th battalion, 1778-1779. (Pa., 3d ser., vol. 6, page 293). Nicholas and Susanna Schaeffer had the following children:

- (4) **John Schaeffer**, born June 2, 1755, and baptised June 29, 1755, sponsors, John Haag and Catharine Schaeffer.
- (4) **Nicholas Schaeffer**, the son of Nicholas and Susanna Schaeffer, resided in Tulpehocken township and died in the latter part of 1812, or the beginning of 1813. His will in book 5, page 298, and C-17, in the Register of Wills office in Reading, Pa., shows the will dated November 25, 1812, and proved on January 16, 1813, therefore, his death occurred between these dates. He is listed with his father and Uncle Daniel, as being subject to exercise fine, 6th battalion, 1778-1779. (Pa. Arch. 3d ser., vol. 6, page 293). He was married to Catharine Ditzler, the daughter of Anthony Ditzler, and they had seven children, among whom were the following:
- (5) **Michael Scheaffer**, the son of Nicholas and Catharine Schaeffer, was the executor of the estate. He was born on March 17, 1782.
- (5) **Daniel Schaeffer**, the son of Nicholas and Catharine Schaeffer, received lands across the Blue mountains, and he is recorded in the Schuylkill county courts as applying for a guardian on November 3, 1815, stating that he was above 14 years of age.
- (5) **Anna Maria Schaeffer**, the daughter of Nicholas and Catharine Schaeffer, was born on November 4, 1781.
- (5) **David Schaeffer**, the son of Nicholas and Catharine Schaeffer.
- (5) **Benjamin Schaeffer**, the son of Nicholas and Catharine Schaeffer, was born on December 11, 1790.





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- (5) **Johannes Schaeffer**, the son of Nicholas and Catharine Schaeffer.
- (5) **Elizabeth Schaeffer**, the daughter of Nicholas and Catharine Schaeffer.
- (4) **Simon Schaeffer**, the son of Nicholas and Susanna Schaeffer.
- (4) **Elizabeth Schaeffer**, the daughter of Nicholas and Susanna Schaeffer, was married to Jonathan Miller.
- (4) **Catharine Schaeffer**, the daughter of Nicholas and Susanna Schaeffer, was married to Peter Gephart.
- (4) **Peter Schaeffer**, the son of Nicholas and Susanna Schaeffer.
- (4) **Jacob Schaeffer**, the son of Nicholas and Susanna Schaeffer, was born in Tulpehocken township, Berks county, Pa., in about the year 1764, and died in Wayne township, Schuylkill county, Pa., in July 1847. He was married to Anna Maria \* \* \*, who preceeded him in death. His will on file in the Register of Wills office in Schuylkill county, Pa., is dated July 1, 1847. The inventory of the estate was filed on August 28, 1847, and the vendue papers were filed on September 30, 1847. Jacob Schaeffer is shown on the tax list now on file in the library of the Berks County Historical Society in Reading, Pa., as being taxed in Pine Grove township, Berks county, Pa., as early as 1785, and continuing each year from that date. He is also shown as being a resident of Pine Grove township in the first census of the state in 1790, the record being as follows: one male over 16 years of age including the head of the family, four males under 16 years of age, and one female.

On April 18, 1800, he was given a deed for 310 acres of land in Wayne township, formerly Pine Grove township, Schuylkill county, Pa., said land being bounded by the lands of Albert Fessler, Simon Schaeffer, John Kamby, for which he paid 50 pounds. The deed was given to him by his brothers and sisters, namely, Nicholas, Simon and John Schaeffer, Jonathan Miller and his wife, Elizabeth Schaeffer, Peter Gephart and his wife, Catharine Schaeffer. The other brother, Peter Schaeffer, had previously conveyed his right to his brother, Simon Schaeffer. The same parties gave another deed to their brother, Jacob Schaeffer, on April 4, 1804, amounting to 155 acres of land bounded by the lands of John Schaeffer, Nicholas Schaeffer, and Frederick Schaeffer, the amount paid was 159 pounds. All of this land was originally obtained through two warrants, one given to John Schaeffer, and the other given to Frederick Schaeffer, the brothers of Nicholas Schaeffer, who was the father of the above children. The warrants were dated December 15, 1784, and consisted of 465 acres of land in Pine Grove township, Berks county, Pa., now Wayne township, Schuylkill county, Pa. This land by sundry conveyances became vested in Nicholas Schaeffer, the father of the above Jacob Schaeffer, who died intestate and possessed of same.

[The Chinese Government has a right to demand it]

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The heirs by release and sale gave Jacob Schaeffer, their brother, a deed for the two tracts as hereinbefore shown. Jacob and Anna Maria Schaeffer had the following children:

- (5) **Leonard Schaeffer**, the son of Jacob and Anna Maria Schaeffer, was born on March 7, 1789, and died on March 11, 1849. He was married to Catharine \* \* \*, who was born in 1797. Leonard Schaeffer had been made one of the executors of his father's estate, but died before a settlement was made, and on September 28, 1853, John Heffner was appointed by the court to take his place. They had the following children:
  - (6) **Jacob Schaeffer**, the son of Leonard and Catharine Schaeffer, was born on July 17, 1818, and died on August 4, 1881. He was married to Elizabeth Braun, who was born on December 25, 1816, and died on April 4, 1884.
  - (6) **Catharine Schaeffer**, the daughter of Leonard and Catharine Schaeffer, was married to \* \* \* Moyer.
  - (6) **Sarah Schaeffer**, the daughter of Leonard and Catharine Schaeffer, was married to \* \* \* Brown.
  - (6) **Esther Schaeffer**, the daughter of Leonard and Catharine Schaeffer, was born on November 16, 1823, and died on March 21, 1874. She was married to William Hehn (Hain).
  - (6) **Mary Schaeffer**, the daughter of Leonard and Catharine Schaeffer, was married to \* \* \* Bressler.
- (5) **John Schaeffer**, the son of Jacob and Anna Maria Schaeffer.
- (5) \* \* \* **Schaeffer**, the daughter of Jacob and Anna Maria Schaeffer, was married to \* \* \* Wingert, and they had the following children:
  - (6) **Sarah Wingert**, married to James O'Brien; **Mary Wingert**, married to \* \* \* Shieffer; **Catharine Wingert**; **Elizabeth Wingert**, married to \* \* \* Erxleben; and a son, the name unknown.
- (5) **Catharine Schaeffer**, the daughter of Jacob and Anna Maria Schaeffer, was married to John Rahn.
- (5) **Japhet Schaeffer**, the son of Jacob and Anna Maria Schaeffer.
- (5) **Enoch Schaeffer**, the son of Jacob and Anna Maria Schaeffer.
- (5) **Frederick Schaeffer**, the son of Jacob and Anna Maria Schaeffer.
- (5) **Judith Schaeffer**, the daughter of Jacob and Anna Maria Schaeffer, was married to Jacob Schreck.
- (5) **Samuel Schaeffer**, the son of Jacob and Anna Maria Schaeffer, was born on September 11, 1790, and died on May 5, 1848. He was married to Salome Kantner, who was born on October 13, 1795, and died on October 18, 1848. He was





(6) *Charles Benjamin Grim Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

*Grave Marker for Michael Schaeffer  
1792-1857, St. John's Reformed-  
Lutheran Church Cemetery,  
Freidensburg, Wayne Township,  
Schuylkill, County, Pa.*

one of the executors of his father's estate, but died before the estate was settled, and the court on September 28, 1853, appointed John Heffner as executor.

- (5) **Elizabeth Schaeffer**, the daughter of Jacob and Anna Maria Schaeffer, was married to William Fisher.

- (5) **Michael Schaeffer**, the son of Jacob and Anna Maria Schaeffer, was born on April 1, 1792, and died on April 4, 1857. He was married in 1815 to Maria Elizabeth Hummel, of Wayne township, daughter of Adam and Margretha Hummel, who was born on June 13, 1796, and died on January 28, 1855. They resided on the farm in Wayne township, which consisted of about 118 acres and 150 perches, adjoining the lands of Jacob Schaeffer, Samuel Schaeffer, Philip Hummel, John Sweigert, and Daniel Reed. They also owned a tract of land in Washington township consisting of 63 acres and 27 perches adjoining the lands of Jacob Hehn, Jonathan Brown, and Christian Brown. His estate was valued at \$3,725.99. (See file in Register of

Wills office Schuylkill county, Pa., dated June 22, 1857.) Michael and Maria Elizabeth Schaeffer are buried in the cemetery of the St. John's Reformed Lutheran church in Freidensburg, Wayne township, Schuylkill county, Pa. They had the following children:

- (6) **Daniel Schaeffer**, the son of Michael and Maria Elizabeth Schaeffer, died in 1885. He was married to Rebecca \* \* \*, and they had the following children:
- (7) **George Schaeffer**; Catharine, married to Edward Mengel; Mary, married to Jacob Brennan; and **William Schaeffer**, who was married and had the following children:
- (8) **Anna**, married to William Kissinger.
- (8) **Oliver Schaeffer**; **Charles Schaeffer**; and **John Schaeffer**.
- (6) **William Schaeffer**, the son of Michael and Maria Elizabeth Schaeffer, was born on August 10, 1818, and died on May 1, 1875. He was married to Lydia Yoe, and they had the following children:
- (7) **Rebecca Ann Schaeffer**; and **William Schaeffer**.
- (6) **George Schaeffer**, the son of Michael and Maria Elizabeth Schaeffer, was born on December 1, 1823, and died on March 6, 1877. He was married to Annetta \* \* \*.





*(6) Charles Benjamin Grim Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

*Grave Marker for Maria Elizabeth Schaeffer, 1796-1855, St. John's Reformed-Lutheran Church Cemetery, Freidensburg, Wayne, Township, Schuylkill, County Pa.*

- (6) **Jacob Schaeffer**, the son of Michael and Maria Elizabeth Schaeffer, was married to Maria \* \* \*, who was born on June 19, 1827, and died on April 7, 1867. They had a daughter, **Maria Schaeffer**, who was born on January —, 1855, and died on September —, 1860.
- (6) **Samuel Schaeffer**, the son of Michael and Maria Elizabeth Schaeffer.
- (6) **Jonathan Schaeffer**, the son of Michael and Maria Elizabeth Schaeffer.
- (6) **John Schaeffer**, the son of Michael and Maria Elizabeth Schaeffer.
- (6) **Lydia Schaeffer**, the daughter of Michael and Maria Elizabeth Schaeffer, was married to Oliver Goldman.
- (6) **Rebecca Schaeffer**, the daughter of Michael and Maria Elizabeth Schaeffer, was married to William Zechman. They resided in Cresona, Pa., and had the following children:
- (7) **George Zechman**, married to Caroline Wolfe; **Sarah Ann Zechman** married to **Charles Benjamin Grim**; and **Lewis Zechman**, first married

to Emma Heffner, and the second marriage was to Alice Jane Krommes. (For details of the Zechman Family, see page 76, and for details on the Charles Benjamin Grim family, see page 70.)

The name Schaeffer has undergone quite a number of changes in the spelling of it, as follows: Schaeffer; Schaefer; Schafer; Shaeffer; Shaefer; Shaffer; Shafer; Sheffer; Shefer; Shiffer; Shifer; Sheifer; Shaver; Shaffner; Schoeffer; Schoffer; Schofer; Sheaffer; etc.; etc.

(The detailed history of the families of each child of Charles Benjamin Grim, and his wife, Sarah Ann Zechman, can be found on pages 92-101-147.)





## Mabel Estella Grim Smith Family Schuylkill Haven, Pa.



*Harry Levan Smith  
1878—*

Mills of Schuylkill Haven, Pa., which position he now holds. He is also a talented singer, and has been frequently identified with choirs and choral societies throughout Schuylkill county. He is a member of the F. and A. M., of Barnesville, Ga. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Evangelical church of Schuylkill Haven. They have the following children:

- (8) **Mabel Georgelle Smith**, the daughter of Harry Levan and Mabel Estella Smith, was born in Barnesville, Ga., on June 18, 1903. She was a graduate from the Schuylkill Haven high school and the West Chester State Normal School, after which she became a teacher in the public schools of Port Carbon, Pa. She was married on June 14, 1927, to Howard Conde

- (7) **Mabel Estella Grim**, (1-Johan Conrad, 2-Johan George, 3-George, 4-Peter, 5-Daniel, 6-Charles Benjamin Grim), the daughter of Charles Benjamin and Sarah Ann (Zechman) Grim, (see page 71), was born in Cressona, Pa., on November 30, 1880, and was educated in the public schools of Pottsville, Pa. She was married to Harry Levan Smith in Pottsville, on July 2, 1902. He was born in Port Clinton, Pa., on April 1, 1878, and was the son of Lewis L. and Minnie Almeda Smith. (For a history of the Smith family see page 94). Harry L. Smith received a public school education, after which he learned the textile trade in Pottsville and Schuylkill Haven, Pa. He later accepted a lucrative position in the same business in Barnesville, Ga., and resided there for a number of years. Ultimately, he became superintendent of the Union Knitting



*Mabel Estella Grim Smith  
1880—*





*(7) Mabel Estella Grim Smith Family of Schuylkill Haven, Pa.*

*Howard Conde Felver, Jr.*  
1903—

Felver, Jr., who was born in Batavia, Ill., on October 8, 1903. He graduated from Mercersburg in 1922, and from the University of Michigan in 1925 as a Mechanical Engineer. Later he accepted a position as an engineer in the firm of H. C. Felver Co., of Cleveland, O.; the Inland Steel Co., of Manistique, Mich.; and as construction foreman for the Lowenson Construction Co., of Cleveland; the Hecker - Moon Construction Co., of Cleveland; the A. Guthrie & Co., of Cleveland; the Winston Brothers of Pittsburgh, Pa.; the M. A. Hanna Co., of South Amboy, N. J.; and at present is employed in the System Operating department of Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., in Hazleton, Pa. Mr. Felver is the son of Howard C. and Mabel Conde Felver, of Cleveland, O. (For a history of the Felver and the Conde families see page 98).

Howard Conde and Mabel Georgelle Felver have the following children:

- (9) **Howard Conde Felver, 3d.**, the son of Howard Conde and Mabel Georgelle Felver, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on May 23, 1928.
- (9) **Robert Smith Felver**, the son of Howard Conde and Mabel Georgelle Felver, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on May 30, 1932.
- (8) **Robert Pierce Smith**, the son of Harry Levan and Mabel Estella Smith, was born in Barnesville, Ga., on August 4, 1905. He was a graduate of the Schuylkill Haven high school, and the Pottsville Business College, and later became a student in the Davey School on Tree Surgery. At the present time he is foreman of the Coldren Knitting Mill, in Schuylkill Haven, Pa. On November 19, 1927, he was married in Norwalk, Ohio, to Mildred Frances Garner, who was born in Norwalk, on Decem-



*Mabel Georgelle Smith Felver*  
1903—





*(7) Mabel Estella Grim Smith Family of Schuylkill Haven, Pa.*

*Robert Smith Felver  
1932—*

ber 3, 1905. She is a graduate of the Norwalk high school, and later became a bookkeeper and secretary for a Norwalk firm. They now reside in Schuylkill Haven, Pa., but retain membership in the Methodist church of Norwalk, O. (For history of the Garner family see page 99). They have the following children:

- (9) **Robert Levan Smith**, the son of Robert Pierce and Mildred Frances Smith, was born in Norwalk, O., on October 19, 1928.
- (9) **Kenneth William Smith**, the son of Robert Pierce and Mildred Frances Smith, was born in Norwalk, O., on November 5, 1930.
- (9) **Marlin Williard Smith**, the son of Robert Pierce and Mildred Frances Smith, was born in Pottsville, Pa., on December 3, 1932, and died on December 4, 1932.
- (9) **Marline Frances Smith**, the daughter of Robert Pierce and Mildred

Frances Smith, was born in Schuylkill Haven, Pa., on October 23, 1933.

### **The Smith Family**

The history of the Smith (Schmidt) Family includes the record of that family from the emigrant ancestor to Harry Levan Smith, the husband of Mabel Estella Grim. (See page 92.)

The emigrant ancestor of the Schmidt family came from the Palatinate, Germany, and arrived in America on the ship "Carolina", Captain Benjamin Loxley, Jr., last from London and qualifying on June 4, 1773, his name being, Johannes Andreas Schmidt. (Pa. Arch., Ser. 2, vol. 17, page 506). Family tradition says that there were three brothers who emigrated from the Fatherland, and that they ultimately located in Bally,



*Howard Conde Felver, 3rd  
1928—*

# THE LITTLE KID

THE LITTLE KID is a story of a boy who is born in a poor family and who grows up to be a great man. The story is told in a simple and straightforward manner, and it is a story that is full of interest and excitement. The boy is born in a poor family, and he has to work hard to make a living for himself. He is a very brave and courageous boy, and he is always ready to help his friends. He is a very kind and generous boy, and he is always ready to share his food and his clothes with his friends. He is a very hardworking boy, and he is always ready to work long hours to make a living for himself. He is a very brave and courageous boy, and he is always ready to help his friends. He is a very kind and generous boy, and he is always ready to share his food and his clothes with his friends. He is a very hardworking boy, and he is always ready to work long hours to make a living for himself.

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THE LITTLE KID



THE LITTLE KID

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*(7) Mabel Estella Grim Smith Family of Schuylkill Haven, Pa.*

*Robert Pierce Smith*  
1905—

record of birth was taken from an old family Bible, however the record on his tombstone states that he was born on May 10, 1761, and died on May 16, 1836. He was married December 24, 1793, to Maria (Mary) Gresh, the daughter of Johannes and Maria Gresh, who was born on February 17, 1776, and died on January 21, 1852. They are buried in the St. John's Lutheran cemetery in Hamburg, Pa. Andrew Schmidt was a private in the 114 regiment, Captain Gabriel Old's company, under Colonel Jer. Shappel, which regiment on order of the governor, rendezvoused at York, Pa., commencing service on August 31, 1814. On September 5, 1814, he is shown as having been a resident of Maiden creek, and was then in the 2d company, 2d brigade, under Lt. Col. John

near to Boyertown, Berks county, Pa. It is said that one of the brothers became a Catholic, but that the other two remained in the Protestant faith, being Lutherans.

- (1) The emigrant ancestor of this branch of the Smith family, namely Johannes Andreas Schmidt, later settled in Maiden creek township, Berks county, Pa., and ultimately the family located in the vicinity of Hamburg, Pa., where many of the descendants are still living. Andrew Smith (Johannes Andreas Schmidt) was a Lieutenant in Captain Ferd. Ritter's company in the 6th Battalion, Berks county militia, under the command of Col. Joseph Heister, August 10, 1780, to September 9, 1780. (Pa., Arch., Ser. 5, vol 4, page 239.)
- (2) There were a number of children among whom was J. Andreas (Andrew) Schmid, who was born in Germany, on May 5, 1761. This



*Mildred Frances Garner Smith*  
1905—





(7) *Mabel Estella Grim Smith Family of Schuylkill Haven, Pa.*

*Robert Levan Smith*  
1928—  
*Kenneth William Smith*  
1930—

who was born on January 23, 1823, and died on May 5, 1904. A daughter Mrs. Laux, is still living and resides on the main street in Hamburg, Pa. She has the old Bible from which many of the records were obtained.

- (3) **Rebecca Smith**, the daughter of J. Andrew and Mary Smith, was born in 1812.
- (3) **Maria Smith**, the daughter of J. Andrew and Mary Smith, was born on April 9, 1807, and died on August 6, 1825.
- (3) **Boas Smith**, the son of J. Andrew and Mary Smith, was born in 1816, and was the youngest child in the family.
- (3) **Joseph Smith**, the son of J. Andrew and Mary Smith, was born on January 1, 1802, according to the records in the family Bible. He died and is buried in Hamburg, Pa. He was married

Lotz. (Pa. Ser. 6, vol. 8, pages 1210, 1315, and 1317.)

**J. Andreas (Andrew) Schmidt** and his wife, Marie (Mary) Gresh had the following children:

- (3) **Thomas Smith**, the son of J. Andrew and Mary Smith, was born on January 27, 1795, and died on June 22, 1859. He also was a soldier in the war of 1812-1814.
- (3) **William Smith**, the son of J. Andrew and Mary Smith.
- (3) **Elizabeth Smith**, the daughter of J. Andrew and Mary Smith.
- (3) **Charles Smith**, the son of J. Andrew and Mary Smith.
- (3) **Egidius Merrett Smith**, the son of J. Andrew and Mary Smith, was born on March 23, 1811, and died on January 12, 1898. It appears that he was twice married. The first wife was Mary Feather, who was born on March 31, 1816, and died on January 1, 1844. The second wife was Rebecca \* \* \*,



*Marline Frances Smith*  
1933—





(7) *Mabel Estella Grim Smith Family of Schuylkill Haven, Pa.*

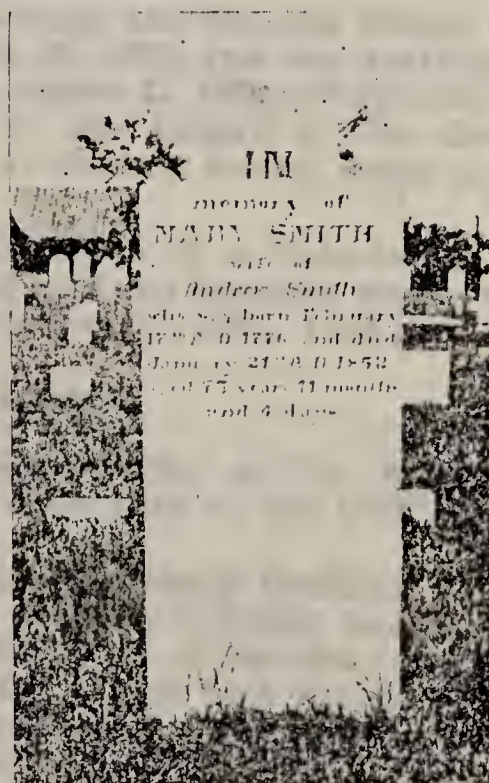
Grave Marker for Andrew Smith  
1761-1836  
St. John's Lutheran Church Cemetery,  
Hamburg, Pa.

to Lydia Krauser, who is buried in Pottsville, Pa. Among others they had the following child:

- (4) **Charles Smith**, the son of Joseph and Lydia Smith, was born in 1830, and died in 1905. He was married to Caroline Seidel, and both are buried in Hamburg, Pa. According to available information they had two sons, but after the death of his wife, Caroline, he again married and had three daughters, two of whom were maiden ladies and the other daughter was married to a Mr. Cope. They reside in Hamburg, Pa. The sons were as follows:
- (5) **George Smith**, the son of Charles and Caroline Smith, was a moulder by trade and never married. He resided in Pottsville, Pa., for a number of years and was employed by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co. He died and is buried in Hamburg, Pa.

- (5) **Lewis L. Smith**, the son of Charles and Caroline Smith, was born in Hamburg, Pa., in 1853, and died in Mansfield, Ohio, in 1925. He is buried in Hamburg, Pa. He was a printer by trade, and was also a musician. He was married to Minnie Almeda Yoder, the daughter of Benneville and Elizabeth (Martin) Yoder, of Port Clinton, Pa. Due to a misunderstanding, the young couple separated after the birth of their son, and later a divorce was granted. The husband never remarried, but the wife, Minnie Almeda, was later married to Amos Warmkessel, and there were a number of children from this union. The child of Lewis L. and Minnie Almeda (Yoder) Smith was as follows:

- (6) **Harry Levan Smith**, the son of Lewis L. and Minnie Almeda Smith, was born in Port Clinton,



Grave Marker for Mary Smith  
1776-1852  
St. John's Lutheran Church Cemetery,  
Hamburg, Pa.

and the following are the results of the investigation:

1. The results of the investigation show that the following are the results of the investigation:

2. The results of the investigation show that the following are the results of the investigation:

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FIG. 1. Results of the investigation.

3. The results of the investigation show that the following are the results of the investigation:



FIG. 2. Results of the investigation.

4. The results of the investigation show that the following are the results of the investigation:



*(7) Mabel Estella Grim Smith Family of Schuylkill Haven, Pa.*

Pa., on April 1, 1878, and was married to Mabel Estella Grim, the daughter of Charles Benjamin and Sarah Ann Grim, on July 2, 1902. Mabel Estella Grim was born on November 30, 1880. (See page 92 for the history of this family.)

The name was originally spelled Schmidt but the later generations changed it to Smith.

**THE FELVER FAMILY**

The Felver family, insofar as we have knowledge at the present time, was originally located in New Jersey. Available records give the following data.

- (1) **Theodore Felver**, was born in New Jersey on March 6, 1823, and died in 1889. He is buried in Hackettstown, N. J. He was a blacksmith by trade and of the Protestant faith. He was married to Jane Vanatta, who was born on December 15, 1820, and died on August 30, 1908. She too, is buried in Hackettstown, N. J. Among others they had the following son:
- (2) **Joseph Felver**, the son of Theodore and Jane Felver, was born in New Jersey, on May 16, 1846. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge, and is married to Emeline Walker Town, who was born in West Granville, N. Y., on July 26, 1847. They now reside in Los Angeles, Cal., and are of the Protestant faith. Among others they had the following son:
- (3) **Howard C. Felver**, the son of Joseph and Emeline Felver, was born in Batavia, Ill., on March 19, 1877, and was married to Mabel Conde, who was born on August 23, 1878. They reside in Cleveland, Ohio. (Following is the history of the Conde family.) They have a number of children, among whom is the following son:
- (4) **Howard Conde Felver, Jr.**, who was born in Batavia, Ill, on October 8, 1903. He was married to Mabel Georgelle Smith, who was born in Barnesville, Ga., on June 18, 1903. (See page 92.)

**THE CONDE FAMILY**

The history of the Conde Family insofar as the American branch of that family is concerned, dates back to the time of the French Revolution.

The family is of French extraction, and family tradition, which appears to be very authentic, claims that the emigrant ancestor of their family was a member of the ruling house of Bourbon, and that in order to save his life he was compelled to flee from France during the French Revolution. The story says that this escape was accomplished through the means of loyal servants who concealed him in a bundle of laundry and transported him to safety. Out of this parent stem has sprung a family of strong, loyal and energetic citizens, who have contributed greatly to the success and welfare of this nation. The actual known history of this Conde family dates back to:



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*(7) Mabel Estella Grim Smith Family of Schuylkill Haven, Pa.*

- (1) **Sanford Conde** was a resident of Glenville, N. Y., very early in the nineteenth century. Among others he had the following son:
- (2) **Cornelius Bogardus Conde**, who was born in Glenville, N. Y., on December 27, 1814, and who died on September 8, 1885. He was a blacksmith by trade, and was a member of the Masonic Lodge. He was married to Hannah Miranda Quant, who was born in Rotterdam, N. Y., on October 30, 1817, and who died on December 12, 1900. They were residents of Batavia, Ill., where they are buried. They had a number of children among whom was the following son:
- (3) **Frank Peter Conde**, the son of Cornelius B. and Hannah M. Conde, was born in Batavia, Ill., on February 14, 1852, and died on October 18, 1922. He was married to Emmeline Harrington, who was born in Middlebury, Vt., on May 13, 1853. Frank Peter Conde was a building contractor, and a member of the Masonic Lodge and also the Knights of Pythias lodge. He is buried in Batavia, Ill. Frank P. and Emmeline Conde had the following children:
- (4) **Guy Harrington Conde**, the son of Frank P. and Emmeline Conde, was born in Batavia, Ill.
- (4) **Mabel Conde**, the daughter of Frank P. and Emmeline Conde, was born in Batavia, Ill., on August 23, 1878, and was married to Howard C. Felver, who was born in Batavia, Ill., on March 19, 1877. He is a construction engineer, and they reside in Cleveland, Ohio. Among others, they have the following son:
- (5) **Howard Conde Felver, Jr.**, the son of Howard C. and Mabel Conde Felver, was born in Batavia, Ill., on October 8, 1903, and was married to Mabel Georgelle Smith, who was born in Barnesville, Ga., on June 18, 1903. (See page 92 for details on the history of this family).

### THE GARNER FAMILY

The Garner family insofar as it is connected with this branch of the family was located in Ohio since very early in the nineteenth century. The history dates back to the following ancestors:

- (1) **William Nelson Garner**, who resided in Hartland, Ohio, was born on December 26, 1809, and died on December 6, 1886. He was a farmer, and was married to Elizabeth Silcox, who was born on May 19, 1811, and died on May 21, 1890. They are both buried in Norwalk, Ohio. They were of the Protestant faith, and they had, among others, the following son:
- (2) **Harry P. Garner**, the son of William N. and Elizabeth Garner, was born in Hartland, Ohio, on May 24, 1850, and died on June 3, 1918. He was a farmer, and is buried in Norwalk, Ohio. He was married to Minnie Elizabeth Sprague, who was born in Hartland, Ohio, on May 25, 1855, and died on November 29, 1931. She is buried at Hartland Ridge. They resided in Norwalk, Ohio, and were of the Protestant faith. Among others, they had the following son:





(7) *Mabel Estella Grim Smith Family of Schuylkill Haven, Pa.*

- (3) **William Henry Garner**, the son of Henry P. and Minnie Elizabeth Garner, was born on November 23, 1876, in Hartland, Ohio. He is a farmer, and was married to Martha Mahetable Robbins, who was born in Norwalk, Ohio, on December 2, 1879. They resided in Norwalk, Ohio, and are members of the Methodist church. (The history of the Robbins Family follows.) They had the following daughter:
- (4) **Mildred Frances Garner**, the daughter of William H. and Martha M. Garner, was born in Norwalk, Ohio, on December 3, 1905. She was married to Robert Pierce Smith, who was born in Barnesville, Ga., on August 4, 1905. (For history of this family see page 93.)

### THE ROBBINS FAMILY

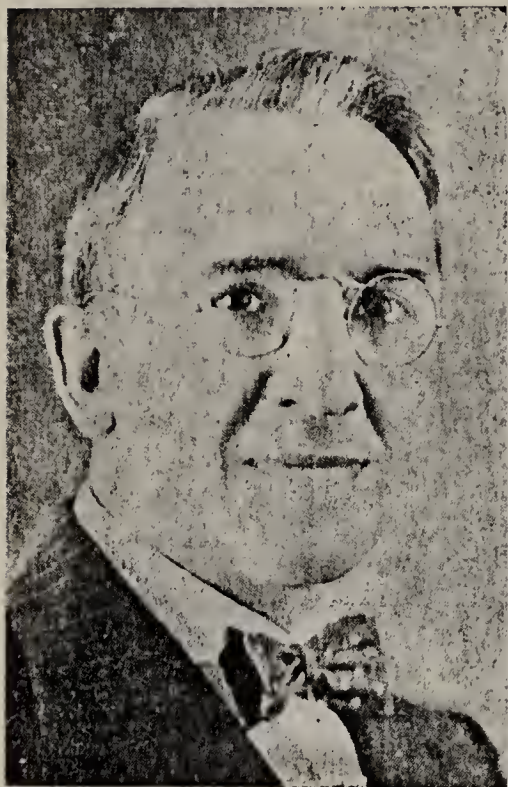
The history of the Robbins family insofar as it affects this branch of the family dates back to the eighteenth century when the family was located in Ohio. The first knowledge we have of this family is as follows:

- (1) **Chester Robbins**, who resided in Ohio, was married to Clara Welch. Among others they had the following son:
- (2) **Daniel Robbins**, the son of Chester and Clara Robbins, was born in the state of New York, on November 2, 1803, and died on February 15, 1889. He was married to Mahetable Fitzgerald, who was born on July 22, 1809, and died on October 6, 1870. They are buried in Norwalk, Ohio, where they resided. They had the following son:
- (3) **Chester Robbins**, the son of Daniel and Mahetable Robbins, was born in Norwalk, Ohio, on August 7, 1843, and died on March 5, 1914. He was a farmer, and resided in Norwalk. He was married to Mary Frances Baker, who was born in Norwalk on January 11, 1848, and died on May 14, 1919. They are buried in Norwalk, Ohio. He was a member of the Grange, and they both were of the Protestant faith. They had one daughter:
- (4) **Martha Mahetable Robbins**, the daughter of Chester and Mary Frances Robbins, who was born in Norwalk, Ohio, on December 2, 1879. She was married to William Henry Garner, a farmer of Norwalk, who was born in Hartland, Ohio, on November 23, 1876. They have one daughter:
- (5) **Mildred Frances Garner**, was born in Norwalk, Ohio, on December 3, 1905. She was married to Robert Pierce Smith, who was born in Barnesville, Ga., on August 4, 1905. (See page 93.)





## Jennie Lucretia Grim Long Family, Pottsville, Pa.



*William Gabriel Long*  
1878—

William Gabriel Long, received a public school education in Pottsville, including a commercial course. After graduating from school he was employed as a clerk for the Pottsville Iron and Steel Company for a number of years, leaving said employment to learn the trade of meat-cutting in his brother's establishment, which trade he continued for about six years. He then engaged in public utility work, his first position being salesman for the Pottsville Gas Company. Later, he became identified with the Eastern Pennsylvania Power and Light Company, and advanced through the organization from a salesman to his present position of commercial manager for the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company, the successor to the former company, being located in Pottsville and having charge of all commercial and new business activi-

(7) Jennie Lucretia Grim, (1 - Johan Conrad, 2-Johan George, 3-George, 4-Peter, 5-Daniel, 6-Charles Benjamin Grim), the daughter of Charles Benjamin and Sarah Ann (Zechman) Grim, (see page 71) was born in Cresona, Pa., on January 15, 1882, and was married in Pottsville, on February 25, 1903, to William Gabriel Long, who was born on November 23, 1878, in Pottsville, Pa. She was educated in the public schools of Pottsville, and has been a very active worker in the various charitable organizations of Schuylkill county. She is a member of the Delphian Society, the Y. W. C. A., the Schuylkill County Historical Society, Mahantongo Chapter, D. A. R., The Huguenot Society, of Pa., and the First Presbyterian church of Pottsville, where she is actively engaged in certain of its departmental work. Her husband,



*Jennie Lucretia Grim Long*  
1882—



# James Buchanan

The fourth President of the United States, James Buchanan was born in 1791 in Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Whig Party and served as Vice President under John Tyler from 1841 to 1845. Buchanan is known for his handling of the secession crisis in 1860-1861, which led to the American Civil War. He was a member of the Whig Party and served as Vice President under John Tyler from 1841 to 1845. Buchanan is known for his handling of the secession crisis in 1860-1861, which led to the American Civil War.



James Buchanan

James Buchanan was a member of the Whig Party and served as Vice President under John Tyler from 1841 to 1845. He was a member of the Whig Party and served as Vice President under John Tyler from 1841 to 1845. Buchanan is known for his handling of the secession crisis in 1860-1861, which led to the American Civil War.



James Buchanan

*(7) Jennie Lucretia Grim Long Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

*Carleton Grim Long*  
1904—

ties throughout the Pottsville and Schuylkill divisions of said company. His length of electric public utility experience has been over a period of twenty-five years up to the present date. During this time he took up a special course in commercial and electrical engineering. Much of his spare time has been devoted to the study of music, and at various times was actively connected with choirs and choral societies throughout the county, being tenor soloist in cantatas and operas produced locally, as well as being conductor of choirs and massed singing in the community. During the World War he had charge of massed singing in the City of Pottsville. He is a member of Pottsville Lodge, No. 730, F. and A. M.; Philadelphia Consistory; and the Rajah Shrine of Reading, Pa. He is also historian of the Long

Family Organization, having compiled and edited a history of said family which has been printed and published in 1930. Also the compiler and editor of the Grim Family history. He is a member of the Engineers' Club of the Lehigh Valley; the Pennsylvania German Society; the Mid-winter Educational Club; the Pottsville Chamber of Commerce; the Schuylkill County Historical Society; and the First Presbyterian church of Pottsville, having served on the official board of that church, as well as on the board of the United Evangelical Church with which he had been previously connected. (For history of Long Family see page 105). They reside in Pottsville, Pa., and have the following children:

- (8) Carleton Grim Long, the son of William Gabriel and Jennie Lucretia Long, was born in



*Jeanne Irvine Giltner Long*  
1904—







*(7) Jennie Lucretia Grim Long Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

*Nancy Jeanne Long*  
1926—

years, after which he was appointed district manager for the company in Bethlehem, Pa. In December, 1931, he was transferred to a more responsible position in Stroudsburg, Pa., where he became district manager of that territory. On June 5, 1925, he was married to Jeanne Irvine Giltner, the daughter of Charles B. and Clara Rinker Giltner of Tamaqua, Pa., who was born on October 30, 1904. After graduating from the Tamaqua high school, she became a stenographer for a Tamaqua firm. They are members of the First Presbyterian church of Stroudsburg, and reside in that town. Both the husband and wife are active in all civic enterprises in the community, as well as in the Rotary Club of that locality.

Pottsville, on July 5, 1904. He was graduated from the Pottsville high school in 1921, and on June 15 of the following year, he was appointed midshipman to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., from which he graduated on June 3, 1926, being then commissioned an Ensign in the United States Navy. He was assigned to duty on the U. S. Patoka, the mooring ship for the dirigible, Los Angeles; then to the U. S. Torpedo station in Newport, R. I.; the U. S. Lexington, the new air-craft carrier; the U. S. S. Utah; the U. S. S. Childs. While in the naval service he made cruises to Europe, Cuba, and points along the Pacific coast. In 1928, he resigned from active duty in the navy, but retained a commission in the Naval Reserves as ensign. He then entered the school of the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company where he took a course in public utility work for a period of two



*William Carleton Long*  
1928—





(7) *Jennie Lucretia Grim Long Family of Pottsville, Pa.*



*Leland Grim Long*  
1911—

(For history of the Giltner Family see page 137.) They have two children:

- (9) **Nancy Jeanne Long**, the daughter of Carleton Grim and Jeanne Irvine Long, was born in Pottsville, Pa., on October 20, 1926.
- (9) **William Carleton Long**, the son of Carleton Grim and Jeanne Irvine Long, was born in Pottsville, Pa., on January 30, 1928.
- (8) **Leland Grim Long**, the son of William Gabriel and Jennie Lucretia Long, was born in Pottsville, Pa., on June 21, 1911. He was educated in the public schools of Pottsville, after which he was appointed to a position of meter inspector and tester for the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company in the Pottsville division of said company. He took up a special course in electrical engineering and meter testing while in the employ of said company. He was later appointed district representative



*Leland Schreiner Long*  
1934—



*Phyllis Mae Schreiner Long*  
1914—





(7) *Jennie Lucretia Grim Long Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

for the Pennsylvania Power and Light Co., in Cressona and territory adjacent thereto, which position he now holds. On November 24, 1932, he was married in Presbyterian church of Pottsville to Phyllis Mae Schreiner, of Pottsville, the daughter of Eugene A. and Edith M. Schreiner, who was born in Good Springs, Schuylkill county, Pa., on October 6, 1914. She graduated from the Pottsville high school in June, 1932. (For history of the Schreiner Family see page 140). They are members of the First Presbyterian church of Pottsville. They reside in Cressona, Pa., and have one son:

- (9) **Leland Schreiner Long**, the son of Leland Grim and Phyllis Mae Long, was born in Pottsville, Pa., on March 6, 1934.

### THE LANG (LONG) FAMILY

The history of the Long Family includes the various generations from Christian Lang, the emigrant ancestor to William G. Long, the husband of Jennie Lucretia Grim Long. (See page 101).

The Long Family is, no doubt, of Swiss origin, and authentic data places this family as being descendants of the Allemanian people. The original name of the family appears to be "Langen", later changed to "Lang" and finally "Long".

The Swiss Lexicon by Hans Jacob Feu, in volume II, page 353, lists a Hans Lang as a resident of Solothurn, he being a member of the Great Council in 1504. His son, Hans Lang, was identified with the various civil and political bodies from 1585 to 1616. The family apparently removed from this locality soon thereafter.

There is also a record of this family in Basel as follows: Balthasar Lang, 1534; Conrad Lang, 1619; Balthasar Lang, 1635; Rudolf Lang, 1661, and another Balthasar Lang, in 1656. All of these men were prominently identified with the political life of the community. This particular branch of the family either died out or removed from Basel.

Hans Caspar Lang was a resident of Schaffhausen in 1621, where he served in various public offices until his death in 1645. A son Lorenz Lang was a member of the Great Council of that locality in 1682, from which time there is no further record of this branch of the family. Apparently they left the community and located elsewhere.

There is also a record of a Niclaus Lang as being a resident of Lucerne in 1689, and he had a brother Johan Jacob Lang.

Another record lists a Johann Lang as being an exceptionally good musician as well as a composer of melodies. Apparently he was in the Kloster St. Gallen, but there is no record of the years during which he lived.

It is also noted that a number of Langs (Longs) who settled in Lancaster county, Pa., were originally located in Stadel, Windlach, Rath, Wintersingen, Muttentz and Sissach, Switzerland.

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(7) *Jennie Lucretia Grim Long Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

It is also noted that some branches of the family immigrated to Germany, and located in Langen, Hesse, Zweibrucken, Bavaria, and other places throughout the Palatinate.

The following history deals with one of the emigrants, Christian Lang, who came from Germany, but who, no doubt, was a descendant of the Langs of Switzerland.

- (1) **Christian Lang (Long)**, the emigrant ancestor of the Long Family, came from the Palatinate, Germany, having resided in the vicinity of Darmstat, Hesse, Germany, family tradition saying that he was located near Langen. This is probably correct inasmuch as the name was originally, **LANGEN**. He was born in 1664, and came to America in the year 1683-84, locating first at what was then called Germantown, now Philadelphia. On the voyage to America, he became acquainted with a young German girl who later became his wife. The family originally came from Switzerland, and were of Teutonic descent. The name originally was spelled "Langen", later it was changed to "Lang", and at about the time of the Civil War the family universally adopted the name of "Long".

Family tradition also says that he was one of the 150 high and low Germans who with Johannes Koster petitioned the Court at Philadelphia on March 15, 1706, stating that for 22 years they had behaved as liege and loyal subjects of England, and that 60 of their number had on March 7, 1691, in open court, promised allegiance to King William and Queen Mary, etc.

Christian Lang, after his marriage, located in Hickorytown, now Lancaster, Pa., where he is recorded as a resident in 1718-1719. (Rupp's 30,000 Names, page 438).

Complete record of his family is not available, however, there is a history covering the descendants of five of his sons. (See History of the Long Family of Pennsylvania.) These sons were: Christian, married to Ann Margaret; Herman, married to Ann Hershey; John Urbanus (Urban), married to Catharina Blum; John, married to Anna \* \* \* ; and Michael, married to Regina Magdalena Lora.

- (2) **John Urbanus (Urban) Lang**, the son of Christian Lang, was born in America in about the year 1706. He resided with his parents in Hickorytown, where he conducted a subscription school, teaching the colonists children the rudiments of education. On May 5, 1731, he was married to Catharina Blum, the daughter of Ludwig Blum, who was one of the pioneers who left Schoharie, N. Y., traveling down the Susquehanna river to where the Swatara river unites with it, thence along the Swatara and its tributaries until he finally reached the Tulpehocken district where he ultimately located in 1723. (See pages 4, 5 and 6 for further details of this trip, and page 33 for the map of the Tulpehocken valley homesteads). Ludwig Blum was one of the notable accessions to the Ephrata Community. He was the musician who virtually introduced the system of music peculiar to the Ephrata Cloister. How much instruction in theoretical





*(7) Jennie Lucretia Grim Long Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

and practical notation Conrad Beisel may have received from Ludwig Blum during the latter's sojourn on the Cocalico, is somewhat difficult to surmise. However, being a musician of note, there is no question about the influence he exerted along this line in the Ephrata Community.

On September 11, 1734, John Urban Lang secured a warrant for a tract of land in Earle township, Lancaster county, Pa., amounting to one hundred and sixty-one and one-half acres, called "First Mill", but later conveyed the same to George Matter. (Patent Book A. A. vol. 13, page 1). He then moved his family to a point which is now located about one mile from Jonestown, Lebanon county, Pa. Being one of the first settlers in this locality, he bargained with the Indians for land, and by giving them a few gaudy trinkets, made arrangements with the Indians to vacate the land he wished to occupy, which took in all the land between the Grubb mountain and the Swatara river and as far as the Indians could walk in three days. Later, it became necessary for him to secure patents for the land he wished to retain, and this was done by purchase from the proprietors of the province, namely, 50 acres on warrant No. 130, survey A 53-241, dated June 17, 1742; 225 acres on warrant No. 257, survey A 68-241, dated January 30, 1749; and 15 acres 67 perches on warrant No. 319, survey A 8-240, dated January 16, 1767.

John Urban Lang settled in this locality in about the year 1735, and lived here until his death which occurred in July, 1769. John Urban and Catharina Lang had the following children:

- (3) **Killian**, married to Magdalena Fridruhen; **Christian Lang** married first to Elizabeth Weyrick, second to Rachel \* \* \* ; **Anna Maria Lang** married to John Beshore; **Rebecca Lang** married to Henry Koch; **Willimina Lang** married to Philip Fisher; **Juliana Lang** married to Casper Diller; **Henry Lang** married to M. Margaret; **Ludwick Lang** married to Maria Elizabeth; **Catharina Lang** married to George Hederick; **Elizabeth Lang** married to John Bucher; **William Lang** married to Elizabeth Koch; **Benjamin Lang** who located in Franklin county, Pa.; and **Sophia Lang** married to John Sheffer. (For complete details on each of the foregoing families, see the History of the Long Family of Pennsylvania).
- (3) **Christian Lang**, the son of John Urban and Catharina Lang, was born in Bethel township, Lancaster county, Pa., in 1732 and died in February, 1800. He was first married to Elizabeth Weyrick in 1755, and after her early death he married Rachel \* \* \* . He was a large land owner in Bethel township, part of which he purchased from his father, and the balance of which was purchased from adjacent land holders. He originally erected a log house thereon, but later built the house and barn which is still standing on the farm. He is shown on the assessment lists starting with 1750, and was Overseer of the Poor in 1759 and 1778. The tax returns 1771-1782 also list his name. He is also shown on the first census of 1790 as a resi-



# (7) The Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine

The Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine is a quarterly journal of the Royal Society of Medicine. It is published by the Royal Society of Medicine, 11, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. The Journal is published by the Royal Society of Medicine, 11, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. The Journal is published by the Royal Society of Medicine, 11, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

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(7) *Jennie Lucretia Grim Long Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

*Elizabeth Kisling Lang*  
1804-1881

married to Catharine Pfeil; **Esther Lang**, married to George Mose; **Sarah Lang**, married to John Lick, the parents of James J. Lick, the founder of Lick's Observatory on Mt. Hamilton, California; **Rachael Lang**, married to John Heilman; **Judith Lang**, married to Johannes Losser; and **Hannah Lang**. (For complete details of each of the above families, see the History of the Long Family of Pennsylvania).

- (4) **Gabriel Lang**, the son of Christian and Rachael Lang, was born in Bethel township, Dauphin county, now Lebanon county, Pa., on January 1, 1776, and died on August 11, 1849. He was unmarried until he reached the age of 52 years when he was married to Elizabeth Kisling, who was then in her twenty-fifth year. She was born on September 30, 1804, and died October 14, 1881. Gabriel

Lang was a resident of Bethel township, Dauphin county, Pa., formerly Lancaster county. Christian Lang served his country through the trying days of the Revolution, being recorded in the Pennsylvania Archives as a private in Captain Hugh Penden's company of Lancaster county militia on October 28, 1778; as a substitute for J. Diller in the 5th battalion, Lancaster county militia; also, in the 7th and 4th battalions, Lancaster county militia, Captain Patrick Hayes, 1781-1783-1785; and in the 8th company, 7th battalion, in 1789, Captain Benjamin Mills, and the 4th battalion, Captain Benjamin Mills, in 1790, Lancaster county militia. Christian and Rachel Lang had the following children:

- (4) **Israel Lang**, married to Rachael \* \* \* ; **Gabriel Lang**, married to Elizabeth Kisling; **Christian Lang**,



*Grave Marker for Gabriel Lang*  
1776-1849  
*Lutheran Cemetery Jonestown,*  
*Lebanon County, Pa.*

# 15 Years' Service from Coast to Coast



Mrs. J. H. Smith, 15 years' service from coast to coast.

There is a woman named Mrs. J. H. Smith, who has been in the service of the United States Government for 15 years. She is a woman of many accomplishments, and her life has been a story of service and sacrifice. She has been in the service of the United States Government for 15 years, and her life has been a story of service and sacrifice. She has been in the service of the United States Government for 15 years, and her life has been a story of service and sacrifice.

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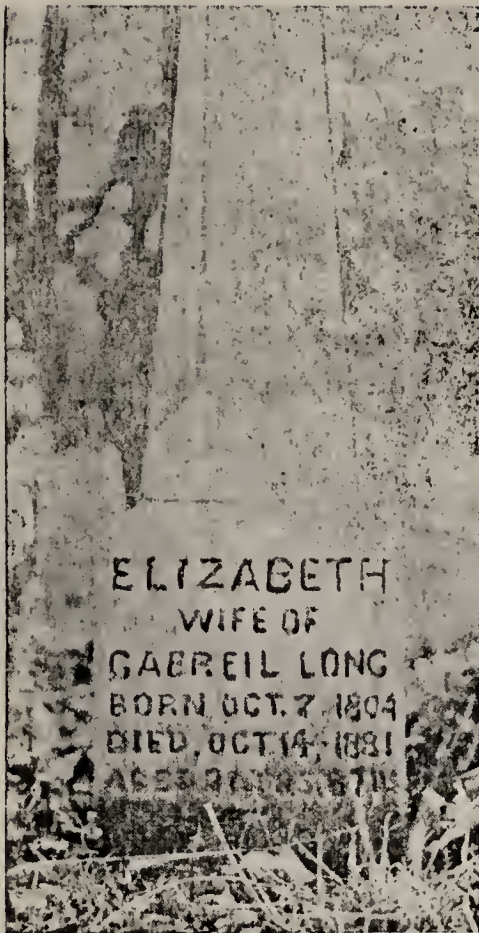


A photograph of a building, possibly a government building or a residence.

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*(7) Jennie Lucretia Grim Long Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

*Grave Marker for  
Elizabeth Kisling Lang,  
1804-1881  
Steelton, Pa. Cemetery*

Lang is buried in the old Lutheran cemetery in Jonestown, Lebanon county, Pa., and his wife, Elizabeth, is buried in Steelton, Pa. (For history of the Kisling family see page 113).

Gabriel Lang owned, in partship with his brother, Israel, a tract of land in Bethel township, Lebanon county, Pa., consisting of 284 acres, and at the death of his brother, he purchased his portion, and became owner of the whole tract. In addition thereto, he secured a patent, dated September 15, 1836, for a tract of land in Swatara township, Lebanon county, Pa., amounting to 290 acres, same being enrolled in Patent Book H, Vol. 36, page 447. This with other purchases brought his total acreage to over 600 acres. He was a carpenter by trade, and for a time was a boatman on the canal. He served in the 117th regiment, 1st brigade, 6th division, 2d company, under Captain Christian Shuey, during the war with England, 1812-1814. (Pa. Arch., 6th Ser., Vol. 7, page 386.)

On November 8, 1848, he assigned all of his estate both real and personal and mixed, in trust, to Jacob

Snotterly and Joseph Long, for the care and support of himself, his wife, and family, because he, on account of being old and feeble, as well as blind, could not properly take care of his estate.

- (4) **Gabriel and Elizabeth Lang (Long)** had the following children:
- (5) **George Washington Lang**, who was born in Swatara township, Lebanon county, Pa., in 1831, and died on July 10, 1892. He is buried on the soldiers plot in the Steelton cemetery. He served in Company G. 173d Pennsylvania Infantry, during the war of the Rebellion. He never married.
- (5) **Mary (Polly) Lang** was born in Swatara township in 1829, and died in Pottsville, Pa., in 1891. She was married to Thomas Duey, and had a number of children:
- (5) **Catharine Lang** was born on February 4, 1834, died young.
- (5) **Susan Lang** died in childhood, aged two years, two months and twenty-four days.
- (5) **Child**, born December 8, 1840, died November 18, 1844.
- (5) **Christian Wilhelm Lang (Long)** was born in Swatara township, Lebanon county, Pa., on February 11, 1838, and died in

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*(7) Jennie Lucretia Grim Long Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

*Christian Wilhelm Lang (Long)*  
1838-1893

Pottsville, Pa., on April 22, 1893. He was married to Mary Ann Schartel who was born on September 9, 1838, and died in Pottsville, Pa., on January 13, 1918. (For complete details on each member of this family, see the History of the Long Family of Pennsylvania). Very early in life, he adopted the change in name as is shown on the grave marker on page 111, namely, William Christian Long. When a young man, he left the farm and located in Pine Grove, Pa., where he became an apprentice to a blacksmith and horse-shoer. In 1858, he was married to Mary Ann Schartel of Pine Grove. (See page 125, for history of the Schartel Family. In 1865, they moved from Pine Grove to Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pa., where he conducted a blacksmith and horse-shoeing business until his death. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge of Pottsville. Both, he and his wife were

members of the Evangelical church, and he served on the official board of that church for a number of years, the wife being very actively engaged in the various women's departments of the church until her death. They are buried in the I. O. O. F. cemetery in Pottsville. They had the following children:

- (6) **Infant child**, which died at birth in 1859.
- (6) **Eugene Augustus Long**, who was born in Pine Grove, on October 21, 1860, and was married to Emily Kaufman, who was born on September 17, 1864, and died in Pottsville on June 16, 1898. They had one son:
- (7) **Eugene Augustus Long**, who was born on April 1, 1895, and was married to Grace Pewterbaugh, who was born on August 29, 1901. They have the following children:



*Mary Ann Schartel Long*  
1838-1918





(7) *Jennie Lucretia Grim Long Family of Pottsville, Pa.*



*Grave Marker for William Christian Long and Mary Schartel Long  
I. O. O. F. Cemetery, Pottsville, Pa.*

- (8) **David Eugene; and Janet Emily Long.**
- (6) **Frank Spohn Long**, was born in Pine Grove, on May 9, 1864, and died in Pottsville, Pa., in November 1931. He was married to Myra Deppen, who was born on October 24, 1863. They had the following children:
- (7) **Edward Robert Long**, who was born on July 28, 1891, and was married to Marion Kratzer, who was born on September 25, 1895. They reside in Bethlehem, and have the following children:
- (8) **Laverne F.; Marjorie E. and Robert F. Long.**
- (7) **Charlotte Irene Long**, was born on July 24, 1893, and was married to Albertus J. Biscomb, who was born on August 1, 1891. They reside in Hazleton, Pa., and have the following children:
- (8) **Jay Quentin; and Audrey Meta Biscomb.**
- (7) **Norman Franklin Long**, who was born on October 12, 1899. He resides in Bethlehem, Pa., and is unmarried.
- (6) **Edward Lewis Long**, was born in Pottsville, Pa., on May 13, 1866, and died on July 5, 1916. He was married to Laura Foltz, who was born on July 9, 1871. They resided in Pottsville and had the following children:
- (7) **George Foltz Long**, born September 4, 1893, died February 6, 1900.
- (7) **Mary Edna Long**, born June 26, 1896, died February 7, 1902.
- (7) **William L. Long**, born January 21, 1899, died February 12, 1911.
- (7) **Clyde E. Long**, born April 7, 1902, and married to Mary C Morris, born January 23, 1903.

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 1, 1924



THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL FOR THE CURABLE MENTALLY ILL  
1225 WEST 156TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

### THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL FOR THE CURABLE MENTALLY ILL

The New York Hospital for the Curable Mentally Ill, located at 1225 West 156th Street, New York, N. Y., is a large, modern institution for the treatment of the mentally ill. It was founded in 1857 and has since that time been a leading center for the study and treatment of mental diseases. The hospital is now under the management of Dr. J. M. G. MacLean, who has been its medical superintendent since 1917.

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(7) **Dorothy M. Long**, born June 24, 1908, and married to William Spehrley, who was born on November 1, 1905. They have the following children:

(8) **Dorothy Jeanne**; and **Clyde William Spehrley**.

(6) **Bessie Rebecca Long**, who was born on August 29, 1868, and was married to George Donley, who was born on May 16, 1862. They reside in Reading, Pa.

(6) **George Schartel Long** who was born in Pottsville, on September 6, 1870, and was married to Edna Baker, who was born on April 13, 1885. They reside in Hazleton, Pa., and have the following children:

(7) **Deborah M. Long**, born July 12, 1904, and was married to Arthur Glance. They reside in Schuylkill Haven, Pa., and have one daughter:

(8) **Edna Louise Glance**.

(7) **Ethelbert B. Long**, born October 12, 1906.

(7) **Josephine Long**, born February 4, 1923.

(6) **Mary Emma Long**, who was born in Pottsville, Pa., on February 3, 1873, and was married to George Hutchinson, born January 2, 1869. They reside in Pottsville, Pa.

(6) **Laura Amelia Long**, born September 12, 1875, and died on February 18, 1929. She was married to William L. L. Mower, born November 15, 1885. They resided in Port Carbon, Pa. They had an adopted daughter: (7) **Hazel E. Mower**.

(6) **William Gabriel Long**, born November 23, 1878, and married to Jennie Lucretia Grim, who was born on January 15, 1882. They reside in Pottsville, Pa., and have the following children:

(7) **Carleton G. Long**, born July 5, 1904, and married to Jeanne I. Giltner, who was born on October 30, 1904. They reside in Stroudsburg, Pa., and have the following children:

(8) **Nancy Jeanne**; and **William Carleton Long**.

(7) **Leland G. Long**, born June 21, 1911, and married to Phyllis Mae Schreiner, who was born on October 6, 1914. They have one son:

(8) **Leland Schreiner Long**, born March 6, 1934.

(For details on each of the above children of William Christian Long, see the History of the Long Family of Pennsylvania).

(For details on the William G. Long family, see page 101 in this history and also the History of the Long Family of Pennsylvania).

**THE KISLING FAMILY**

The history of the Kisling Family embraces all generations from the emigrant ancestor, Jacob Kisling to Elizabeth Kisling, the wife of Gabriel Lang (Long). (See page 108).

The story of the Kisling Family dates back to the time of the Norse raiders who came down from Scandinavia to besiege the coast towns of England and France and later the more inland towns of other countries. (For a detailed account of same see page 39).





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Very authentic family records reveal the fact that sometime between 1354 and 1372, the Norse raiders beseiged the city of Erlach, Switzerland, and that among these Norsemen was one by the name of "Kislig" who when the army disbanded, decided to remain in Switzerland. This appears to be a custom that was prevalent throughout the army of raiders from Scandinavia. Many of these men made alliances with the families of the beseiged, through marriage; and this was the reason for the man "KISLIG" remaining in Switzerland; and he, therefore, became the head of the family herein recorded.

"KISLIG'S" family grew with the country and possibly remained near to the land of his choice for many years to come, for tradition tells us that even to the present day, there stands, in mute testimony to this daring ancestor, a forest called "Kislingwald".

The Swiss Lexicon by Hans Jacob Fue, in volume 10 and 11, page 115, records a Jost Kiszling as a resident of Bern, Switzerland, in 1452. However, the family removed from this locality, and they are next found in Solothurn, Switzerland, where Hans Kiszling was a resident 1499 to 1511, during which time he was actively engaged in various civil, political and military projects. For a time he was a Commissary in the Army. His son, Ludwig Kiszling, served in the Great Council, the Small Council, as Burgermaster, and other offices between the years 1533 and 1545.

It is well known that the "Kisslings" had home-right in the Communes of Riggisburg, Ruegfisburg, Steftigen, and Wattenwil, in the district of Steftigen. The records show a report from Frieweibel (assistant Stadtholder) of Stafengen, that one, Daniel Kislig (Kissling) on March 12, 1738, wished to emigrate from Switzerland to Carolina. The government had an enquiry made by the Burgerkammer (a board for the protection of the poor and of wards) as to ways of combatting emigration. As early as 1724, a letter addressed to Daniel Kislig (Kissling) of Wattenwyl, which came from Carolina, was ordered to be surrendered by the Rathsherren of Bern.

There is also a record of a Kisling who served under Napoleon before Moscow. However, it is extremely difficult to tie such information with the Kislings of America, except the fact that all of the Kisslings who later were located in Germany and from there immigrated to America, were, without any doubt, descendants of the man, "KISLIG", the Scandinavian, who settled in Switzerland.

The Kisling family herein recorded was located near to Dresden, Saxony, Germany, as can be proven through very authentic data now in the hands of certain members of the family.

The ship-lists in the Pennsylvania Archives show that only two Kislings immigrated to America, as follows:

First—Jacob Kisling who came to America from the vicinity of Dresden, Saxony, Germany, by way of Rotterdam, on the ship, "Fane", William Hyndman, master, qualifying on October 10, 1749, and landing at Philadelphia. (Pa. Arch., ser. 2, vol. 17, page 218, 306). This man is the emigrant ancestor of the family herein recorded, and a detailed account of same follows.





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Second—Christop Kisling who came to America from the vicinity of Dresden, Saxony, Germany, by way of Rotterdam, last from Cowes, England, arriving at the port of Philadelphia on the ship "Neptune", John Mason, master, qualifying on October 14, 1752. (Pa. Arch., ser. 2, vol. 17, page 364).

Christopher Kisling and his wife, Christina, left Pennsylvania and settled in the vicinity of McGaheysville, Va., in about 1758. He was a dyer by trade, and died in 1774, leaving a widow and a number of children. The widow later married John Herdman. The will of Christopher Kisling recorded in Augusta county, Va., shows the following children: Jacob; John; Teterich (Deterich); Matthew (Matthias); Catharine; Elizabeth; Christina; and Henry. From here this family branched out through the west, settling in Ohio, Indiana and Kansas. Since this record pertains principally to Jacob Kisling, the emigrant ancestor first mentioned, there will be no further record made of the descendants of Christop Kisling, who was a brother of the said Jacob Kisling whose history follows.

- (1) **Jacob Kisling**, the emigrant ancestor of the Kisling Family of Pennsylvania, came from the vicinity of Dresden, Saxony, Germany; and was a descendant of one named, "KISLIG", a Norseman, who was in the band of Scandinavian raiders who besieged Erlach, Switzerland, in the fourteenth century. He arrived in America at the port of Philadelphia, on the ship, "Fane", William Hyndman, master, qualifying on October 10, 1749, by taking the oath of allegiance. With him was his wife, Barbara, and a number of their children. He was born on April 12, 1704, and died in 1776. He settled in Albany township, Berks county, Pa., where his wife, Barbara, is shown on the tax lists up to 1781, in which year she was assessed for 140 acres, three horses and four cows. No further record is made of the wife, Barbara, and in all likelihood, she died shortly thereafter. Records are somewhat vague concerning all of their children, but a careful research develops the fact that the following are children of Jacob and Barbara Kisling:
- (2) **George Kisling**, who was born in Germany, and took the Oath of Allegiance in 1766, was married to Anna Maria \* \* \*, and they originally resided in Maxatawny township, Berks county, Pa., where he is shown on the various tax lists up to 1784, when he was assessed on 200 acres of land, five horses, three cows and six sheep. Shortly thereafter he and his family moved to Virginia, locating in Wythe county, where he died in 1788. They had the following children:
- (3) **Philippina (Phoebe) Kisling**, born February 9, 1763, was married to Jacob Kisling (Keesler), on February 6, 1787. This Jacob Kisling was a son of Jacob and Walburga Kisling of Bern township, Berks county, Pa. (For details of this family see page 123).
- (3) **Anna Maria Kisling**, born April 17, 1765; **Catharine Kisling**, born September 11, 1768, and this may be the Catharine Kisling, who was married to Abraham Fillinger, who later located in





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Ohio; **Jacob Kisling**, born April 17, 1770; **Sara Kisling**, born June 25, 1780; **Jacob Kisling**, born May 21, 1783. (There are two Jacob Kisling's listed as being children of this George Kisling. It was customary to name another child after one who died and this may have been the case).

- (3) **George Kisling** was the eldest son of George and Anna Maria Kisling, and he was born in Berks county, Pa., in 1759, and died in Wythe county, Va., on March 13, 1840. He was married to Catharine Gooss, on November 11, 1790. The wife was born in 1764, and died on October 11, 1845. This George Kisling, Jr., is shown on the tax lists of Berks county, Pa., up to 1785 as a single man. Shortly thereafter he, no doubt, went to Virginia with his father. He ultimately located at Cedar Springs near to Rural Retreat in Wythesville, Va. He was a Revolutionary War soldier, serving as a private in Capt. Jacob Ladich's company of Berks county militia in Col. Samuel Ely's battalion, and is shown on the pay-roll for that company for the period October 1 to 17, 1781. (Pa. Arch., ser. 5, vol. 5, page 281), and on the Depreciation Pay list. (Pa. Arch. ser. 5, vol. 4, page 262). George and Catharine Kisling had the following children:

- (4) **Peter Kisling**, born August 19, 1792, died July 26, 1859. He had a number of children among whom was **Emory Kisling**, and this Emory Kisling had two sons: **James Basil Kisling** and **Peter Kisling**.
- (4) **John Kisling**, born September 16, 1794, and died in Iowa. He was a German Methodist preacher of note and was married to Barbara Spraker. They had eight children.
- (4) **George Kisling**, born September 28, 1796, and died in Virginia.
- (4) **Rosanna Kisling**, born November 29, 1798, and was married to a man by the name of Vaught.
- (4) **Stephen Kisling**, born August 26, 1800, and died in Sugar Grove, Wythe county, Va.
- (4) **David Kisling**, born May 13, 1805, and died in Sugar Grove, Wythe county, Va.
- (4) **Catharine Kisling**, born September 7, 1809, married a Mr. Buchanan.
- (4) **William Kisling**, born January 25, 1803. He ultimately located in Indiana, where he died in 1884. He was married and had the following children:
- (5) **Joseph Kisling**, who married and had the following children:
- (6) **John David Kisling** and **William Kisling**. A descendant of John David Kisling is **Lillian Kisling** of Anderson, Ind.
- (5) **Sophia Kisling**, married to \* \* \* Findlay; **Polly Kisling**, married to \* \* \* Spraker; **George L. Kisling** who is the grandfather of **Charles Ryan** of Greensburg, Ind.; **William R. Kisling**, who had 12 children, among whom was **Ira Kisling** of Kokomo, Ind., and **George Kisling** a Methodist preacher of Anderson, Ind.; **Sarah Kisling** who was married to a man by name of Stagner.





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- (3) **Conrad Kisling**, the son of George and Anna Maria Kisling, was born in Berks county, Pa., in 1762 or 1764, and died in Wythe county, Virginia in 1818. He located in Virginia in about 1786, and was married to Rebecca Kegley, who in 1832 went to Indiana to live. Conrad Kisling is listed on the tax lists of Maxatawny township, Berks county, Pa., up to 1785 as a single man. He served his country during the Revolutionary War as a private in Capt. Jacob Baldy's company of Berks county militia, 6th battalion, under Col. Joseph Heister, August 10 to September 9, 1780. (Pa. Arch., ser. 5, vol. 5, page 235). They had 16 children as follows:
- (4) **John Kisling**, born 1799, died 1862, married to Nancy \* \* \*. He was drowned in the Arkansas river with his son. They had the following children:
- (5) **Jacob Kisling**, who located in Missouri; **Joseph Kisling**; **Conrad Kisling**; **Daniel Kisling**; and **David Kisling** who was killed in the Mexican War.
- (4) **Catharine Kisling**, born April 15, 1795, died July 29, 1865, and married to David Cassell. They had the following children:
- (5) **Daniel Cassell**; **John Cassell**; **William Cassell**; **Thomas Cassell**; **Sophia Cassell**; **Rebecca Cassell**; **Elizabeth Cassell**; **Rosanna Cassell**; **Sarah Cassell**.
- (4) **Jacob Kisling**, born April 11, 1796, died in Johnson county, Ind. He was married to Anna Deck, and they had the following children:
- (5) **Jacob Kisling**; **Abraham Kisling**; **Rebecca Kisling**; **Elizabeth Kisling**; **Mary Kisling**; **Susan Kisling**.
- (4) **David Kisling**, born 1800, died 1873, married to Frances Lewis. They located in Blountsville, Tenn. and had nine children.
- (4) **Sarah Kisling**, married to Henry Lewis and located in Muncie, Ind.
- (4) **George Kisling**, born March 31, 1801, died July 2, 1876, was married on November 29, 1825, to Almeda Cassell, and had three children. He was married the second time to his first wife's sister, Matilda Cassell, and they had eleven children:
- (5) George and Almeda Kisling's children were: **Mary Kisling**; **John Kisling**; and **Eliza Jane Kisling**.
- (5) George and Matilda Kisling's children were: **James H. Kisling**; **Ephriam Kisling**; **Melvina Kisling**; **Mariah Kisling**; **Almeda Kisling**; **Gustavus Kisling**; **Martha Kisling**; **Joseph Kisling**; **Robert Kisling**; **Thomas Kisling**; and **Virginia Kisling**.
- (4) **Martin Kisling** was born in Virginia on May 11, 1802, and died in Muncie, Ind. on December 16, 1867. He was married to Coracy Rees, who was born on April 3, 1810, and died on August 19, 1880. They had the following children:
- (5) **Morrison H. Kisling**, who was married to Martha Kisling, the daughter of Daniel Kisling, an uncle to Morrison Kisling. He moved to Kansas and among others had the following son:
- (6) **Charles Kisling**, who married and had a son (7) **Harold C. Kisling** who lives in Fredonia, Kansas, where he conducts a





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printing business. He is also a genealogist and is at present preparing a history of the Kisling Family.

- (5) The other children of Martin and Coracy Kisling are: **Lewis Kisling; Sophia Kisling; Mary Kisling; Mahala Kisling; George Kisling; Lee C. Kisling; Henry Clay Kisling; Stephen C. Kisling;** and an infant.
- (4) **Barbara Kisling**, who was born in 1807, and died about 1865, was married in Virginia to John Penner. They moved to Pike county, Ind., where he died in 1868. They had the following children:
  - (5) **Peter Penner; Joseph Penner; James Penner; Hugh Penner; Polly Penner;** and two infants.
- (4) **Christena Kisling**, was born on September 28, 1809, and died May 16, 1871. She was married on February 17, 1831 to Peter Doty, who was born November 13, 1800, and died May 1, 1871. They moved from Virginia to Johnson county, Ind., and had eleven children:
  - (5) **William Doty; Rebecca Doty; Elizabeth Doty; Mary Margaret Doty; Jacob Doty; Sarah Ann Doty; Harrison Doty; Jane Doty; Christena Doty; Peter Doty; Morrison Doty.**
- (4) **Joseph Kisling**, was born in 1804, and died in Bronson, Kansas, in 1867. He was married to Polly Moyers, in Virginia in 1825, and moved to Indiana in 1831, thence to Missouri and in 1850 to Kansas. They had the following children:
  - (5) **Jefferson Kisling; William Kisling; Susanna Kisling; Joseph Kisling; Mary Kisling;** the last two being twins.
- (4) **Daniel Kisling**, was born on December 28, 1810, and died on April 2, 1882. He was married on February 16, 1834, to Elizabeth Kisling, who was born October 1, 1814, and died September 10, 1890. She was the daughter of Jacob and Catharine Kisling and the granddaughter of John and Eve Kisling. They moved to Indiana in 1832. They had the following children:
  - (5) **Martha Kisling**, who was married to her cousin Morrison Kisling, the son of Martin and Coracy Kisling. She was the grandmother of **Harold Kisling** of Fredonia, Kansas.
  - (5) The other children of Daniel and Elizabeth Kisling were: **Sophia Kisling; John Kisling; Sara Kisling; Ann Kisling; Isaac Kisling; Jacob Kisling; Hugh Kisling; Mary C. Kisling; Daniel Kisling; Anna Kisling; Elizabeth Kisling; Lutitia Kisling; Clarissa Kisling; Rosanna Kisling.**
- (4) **Sophia Kisling**, born October 20, 1816, died February 27, 1903. She was married to Bowen Rees and they moved to Indiana in 1832. They had the following children:
  - (5) **Rebecca Ann Rees; Samantha Rees; Mahala Rees; Morris Rees; William Rees; Hiram Rees; Charles Rees; Robert Rees.**
- (4) Three children of Conrad and Rebecca Kisling died young.

Apparently there were a number of other children of the emigrant ancestor, Jacob Kisling, but records are not available at the present time, so that definite statements regarding same can be herein listed. The foregoing record is that of the one son, George Kisling





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and his descendants, and the following record is that of one other son of Jacob and Barbara Kisling, the emigrant ancestors, namely Jacob Kisling.

- (2) **Jacob Kisling**, a son of Jacob and Barbara Kisling, the emigrant ancestors of this family, purchased land in Alsace and Bern townships in Berks county, Pa. He is shown on the tax lists of Alsace township, from 1779 on, at which time he was assessed for 25 acres of land in that township. In 1768, he was assessed in Bern township on 50 acres of land, two horses and two cows; in 1780 for 106 acres of land, four horses and four cows. On account of the German dialect or probably the lack of education on the part of the assessors, the name Kisling was frequently misspelled as the tax lists indicate for he was recorded as "Kisinger," "Kissing," "Kissel," "Kislin" and "Kisling" during these years.

Jacob Kisling was born in 1733, and came to America with his parents, having been located near to Dresden, Saxony, Germany. He arrived with his parents on the ship, "Fane," William Hyndman, master, on October 10, 1749. Jacob Kisling took the oath of allegiance on September 24, 1766. He was married in 1754 to Waldburga Miller, the daughter of (1) Martin Miller, the emigrant ancestor of this branch of the Miller family, who arrived in America on the same ship with the elder, Jacob Kisling, namely, the ship "Fane," William Hyndman, master, October 10, 1749. Waldburga Miller was born in Freuchtel-fingen, Balinger Amt., Wurtemberg, Germany, on July 11, 1731, and came to America with her parents in 1749. Both Jacob Kisling and his wife, Waldburga, are listed as communicants of the congregation of Trinity Lutheran church in Reading, Pa., from 1776 to 1783. The wife is also shown on the tax lists in Bern township, Berks county, Pa., for the years 1785-1786, as a widow. Jacob Kisling was drowned in the Schuylkill river on February 4, 1784. There are several stories throughout the family concerning this drowning, one of which says that he was carrying supplies to the Continental army when the accident occurred. Another tells us that he was crossing the river to take care of his cattle, and that he fell into the stream which was very turbulent at the time because of great rainfall; and still another story states that he was fording the stream during a high water period with a four-horse team and wagon, and missing the ford, he got into extremely deep water when the wagon-box with the family therein floated to safety, but the father who was riding the lead horse fell into the river and was drowned. However, it has been proven that the wife witnessed the accident, and that the death of her husband preyed heavily upon her mind so that she became melancholy and just preceding her death on May 26, 1796, her mind became deranged.

He served his country during the Revolutionary War as a 2d lieutenant, in the 3d battalion, Capt. Jacob Whetstone's company, under the name Jacob Kislinger. He is also listed on the





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Depreciation Pay list 1777-1783. His son, John, substituted for him on one occasion.

After the death of her husband, Waldburga Kisling, sold the land in Alsace township to pay certain debts. Later she sold some of the land in Bern township to her husband's brother, George Kisling, for which he paid 1,201 pounds. Martin Kisling, her son, purchased a part of the property for 600 pounds; Henry Pott purchased another portion in Bern township and in Alsace township for 990 pounds; and Jacob Kisling, another son of Waldburga Kisling, purchased still another portion of the land amounting to 102 acres in Bern township for 775 pounds.

The record in the Trinity Lutheran church of Reading, now on file in the library of the Berks County Historical Society in Reading, states that Waldburga Kisling had ten children, four sons and two daughters surviving, and also nineteen grandchildren. The state census for 1790 records her as a resident of Bern township, Berks county, Pa., with only herself residing in that particular location. This proves that the family had left that township for other localities.

The known children of Jacob and Waldburga Kisling were as follows:

- (3) **Martin Kisling**, who was married to Elizabeth Kraemer, of Greenwich township, Berks county, Pa., on December 14, 1779, by the Rev. Heinrich Moeller, first purchased part of his father's farm in Bern township, but later sold it and located in Heidelberg township, Berks county, Pa. This plot of land he also sold, and on January 12, 1791, he obtained a warrant for land in Huntingdon county, Pa., amounting to 30 acres, and moved there with his family shortly thereafter. He died in that county in 1822. He served his country during the Revolutionary War as a private in Capt. Ferd. Ritter's company of Berks county militia, 6th battalion under Col. Joseph Heister, August 10 to September 9, 1780. (Pa. Arch., ser. 5, vol. 5, page 240). Also he is listed as a private in Capt. Soder's company of Berks county militia, 3d battalion, 1778. (Pa. Arch., ser. 3, vol. 6, page 283). His will filed in Huntingdon county, Pa., names the following children:
  - (4) **Hannah Kisling**, married to \* \* \* Enyeart; **Sussanna Kisling**, married to \* \* \* Bair; **Catharine Kisling**, married to Rowland; **Elizabeth Kisling**, born April 26, 1787; **Sarah Kisling**, born July 9, 1790, married to \* \* \* Enyeart; **Rosannah Kisling**, married to \* \* \* Rowland.
- (3) **Maria Agnes Kisling**, the daughter of Jacob and Waldburga Kisling, was married to Abraham Kissinger.
- (3) **John Kisling**, the son of Jacob and Waldburga Kisling, was born August 30, 1759, in Bern township, Berks county, Pa., and died in Fall Creek township, Henry county, Indiana, on December 30, 1839. He took out a warrant for 50 acres of land in Huntingdon county, Pa., on January 12, 1791, but apparently never located there. In 1796 he moved to Wythe county, Va., and in 1807, moved to Preble county, Ohio. Leaving there, he ulti-





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mately located in Henry county, Indiana. He was married twice as hereinafter listed. He served his country during the Revolutionary War as a private in Capt. Ferd. Ritter's company of Berks county militia, 6th battalion, under Col. Joseph Heister, August 10 to September 9, 1780. (Pa. Arch., 5th ser., vol. 5, page 240). Also in the 3d battalion, Capt. Soder's company of Berks county militia, 1778. (Pa. Arch., 3d ser., vol. 6, page 283). His pension papers state that he served two months in Capt. Whetstone's company, enlistment dating September 1776; and in November 1776, for two months in Capt. Lindemoot's company; in 1779 for two months in Col. Heister's regiment; and in 1779, two months as wagoner under Capt. John Lindemoot. He was first married to Eve Miller in Pennsylvania, she being born on April 12, 1765, and died in Virginia in 1805. The second wife was Barbara Stailey, whom he married on May 28, 1807 in Virginia. The children of John and Eve Kisling were as follows:

- (4) **Jacob Kisling**, born August 10, 1789, died March 28, 1855, was married to Catharine Shafer in 1808 in Virginia. She was born February 9, 1795, died in Henry county, Indiana, on September 24, 1867. This family went to Preble county, Ohio, and in 1827 located in Fall Creek township, Henry county, Indiana. They had the following children:
- (5) **John S. Kisling**, born September 28, 1809, died March 21, 1888, married Elizabeth Franklin, on April 6, 1833. She was born August 12, 1812, died May 1, 1834. No children. The second wife was Betsy Mary Farmer, whom he married on March 23, 1842. There were five children.
- (5) **Daniel Kisling**, born August 7, 1811, died October 12, 1892. He was married to Rebecca Kisling, the daughter of Conrad Kisling, on January 1, 1833. She was born May 13, 1813, died August 13, 1864. They had nine children, and resided in Indiana. Their children were as follows:
- (6) **Mary Ann Kisling; Martin Kisling; Lucinda Kisling; Sophia Kisling; Malinda Kisling; Wm. Jasper Kisling; Rebecca Jane Kisling; Daniel Boone Kisling; George Reily Kisling.**
- (5) **Jacob Kisling**, born May 19, 1813, died February 27, 1895. He was married to Nancy Riggs, who was born November 2, 1818, died August 26, 1879. They had fourteen children:
- (6) **Catharine; Andrew Jackson; Sarah; Margaret; Mary Matilda; James Shafer; Nancy; Elizabeth; Martha; Alvina; Melvina; Emma Jane; Jacob S.; Olive.**
- (5) **Elizabeth Kisling**, born September 30, 1814, died September 10, 1890. She was married to Daniel Kisling, a son of Conrad Kisling, on February 6, 1834. He was born December 28, 1810, died April 4, 1882. They had fifteen children, some of whom died as infants.
- (5) **Andrew Kisling**, born September 9, 1816, died October 9, 1904. He was married to Mahala Davis, on February 8, 1838. She was born March 20, 1820, died February 6, 1900. They had thir-





*(7) Jennie Lucretia Grim Long Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

- teen children: (6) Katherine; Elizabeth; Jacob; Susan; Isaac; James; Margaret; Mary Ann; William J.; Albert; Charity; Francena; George.
- (5) Martin Kisling, born May 7, 1818, died April 30, 1860, married in 1843 to Susan Matilda Flemming, who was born January 13, 1827. They had six children. After his death, the widow married Charles Harless. The children of Martin and Susan Kisling were:
- (6) Newton Willand; Martha Ann; Mary L.; Sarah C.; Charles B.; Clementine.
- (5) William Kisling, born February 10, 1821, died April 13, 1845, was unmarried.
- (5) Ann Kisling, born December 8, 1823, died September 4, 1879, married to James Wisheart, who died February 7, 1874. They had the following children:
- (6) Martin; Samuel; Absolom Wisheart.
- (5) Michael Kisling, born December 8, 1823, died an infant. Twin to Ann Kisling.
- (5) Samuel Kisling, born February 5, 1827, married Mary M. Fleming, on September 14, 1849. She was born in Henry county, Indiana, on July 18, 1831, died in Madison county, Indiana, on April 28, 1907. They had four children:
- (6) David Davis Kisling, born September 4, 1850, died October 6, 1850.
- (6) Armetta Derxa Kisling, born November 13, 1853, died May 11, 1911, married Abraham Poor, eleven children.
- (6) Caroline Kisling, born November 13, 1869, married to Frederick Carl Benzenbauer, in May, 1887, one son.
- (6) DeWitt Clinton Kisling, born April 27, 1858, died September 21, 1923, married to Mary Jane Clark, on February 9, 1882. DeWitt Clinton and Mary Jane Kisling had the following children:
- (7) Jasper Newton Kisling, born October 29, 1882, married to Pauline Cory, on June 15, 1915, lives in New Castle, Indiana, and has one daughter, (8) Dona Nell Kisling, born March 31, 1925.
- (7) Thomas Grover Kisling, born December 11, 1884, married Martha F. Cox, on June 26, 1906, one child, (8) Arthur Clinton Kisling, born April 9, 1907, married Martha Meeker, no children, lives in Anderson, Indiana.
- (7) Alvada Kisling, born August 27, 1886, married James Grover Wood, May 26, 1910, seven children: (8) Edith, Mary, Russel, John, Ruby, Velma, and Grover Wood.
- (7) Leora Bell Kisling, born June 3, 1897, died July 12, 1910.
- (5) George W. Kisling, born July 2, 1829, died December 18, 1911, married to Christena Davidson, July 4, 1850. They had twelve children, seven of whom died young:
- (6) Mary C.; David I.; Benton; Ellen J.; and Elizabeth F. Kisling.

## The American Statistical Association, 1900-1909

1. The American Statistical Association was organized in 1839 by a group of statisticians and economists who were interested in the collection and analysis of statistical data. The organization was founded in New York City and has since then moved to various locations, including Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., and St. Louis.
2. The American Statistical Association has a long history of publishing statistical data and research. It was the first organization to publish a statistical yearbook, the *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, in 1847. This yearbook has since become one of the most important sources of statistical information for the United States.
3. The American Statistical Association has also been instrumental in the development of statistical theory and methods. It has sponsored numerous conferences and seminars, and has published many books and articles on statistical topics. The organization has also been active in the promotion of statistical education and research.
4. The American Statistical Association has a strong commitment to the public good. It has been instrumental in the development of many public statistics, including the *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *Statistical Digest of the United States*, and the *Statistical Bulletin of the United States*. The organization has also been active in the promotion of statistical education and research.
5. The American Statistical Association has a strong commitment to the advancement of the statistical profession. It has been instrumental in the development of many statistical organizations, including the American Statistical Association, the American Statistical Society, and the American Statistical Society for Women. The organization has also been active in the promotion of statistical education and research.
6. The American Statistical Association has a strong commitment to the advancement of the statistical profession. It has been instrumental in the development of many statistical organizations, including the American Statistical Association, the American Statistical Society, and the American Statistical Society for Women. The organization has also been active in the promotion of statistical education and research.
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- (5) **Mary Kisling**, born May 2, 1831, died November 10, 1914, married Absolom Wisehart, on March 2, 1847. Resided in Clinton county, Indiana, and had ten children:
- (6) **Henry L.; Franklin; James; Daniel; John L.; Sarah; Emma; Martha; Lena;** and twins that died young.
- (5) **Robert C. Kisling**, born August 11, 1833, died June 6, 1902, married Ellen Islay, no children.
- (5) **Margaret Kisling**, born April 3, 1836, married twice. First, A. Hankins, second, Tom. Smelser.
- (4) **Elizabeth Kisling**, the daughter of John and Eva Kisling, born October 20, 1790, died April 27, 1880, married John Raper, in 1807, in Virginia and moved to Wayne county, Indiana. Had ten children.
- (4) **Catharine Kisling**, daughter of John and Eve Kisling, born October 20, 1792, died January 1, 1867, married Daniel Shaffer on November 6, 1807, and located in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1811, where descendants still reside.
- (4) **Polly Kisling**, daughter of John and Eve Kisling, born October 15, 1794, died in Wayne county, Indiana, November 12, 1870, married Benjamin Fisher, and had eight children.
- (4) **John Kisling**, son of John and Eve Kisling, born August 25, 1796, died June 13, 1864, married Melinda Bulla and had twelve children.
- (4) **Daniel Kisling**, son of John and Eve Kisling, born July 5, 1798, died October 5, 1848, in Henry county, Indiana, married Catharine Zeek, on February 5, 1823, and had four children.
- (4) **Peter Kisling**, son of John and Eve Kisling, born in Virginia on February 9, 1800, died in Henry county, Indiana, on May 9, 1869, married Nancy Bosworth of Wayne county, Indiana, on November 6, 1823. She died in 1834, and on June 6, 1836, he married Margaret Brombaugh, nee, Loy, of Morrison Cove, Pa. He had twelve children.
- (4) **Susanna Kisling**, daughter of John and Eve Kisling, born February 1, 1801, died February 4, 1889, in Minneapolis, Minn., married Rice Price and located in Henry county, Indiana, in 1822.
- (4) **George Kisling**, son of John and Eve Kisling, born in Virginia, on February 10, 1804, died October 27, 1861, in Henry county, Indiana, married Elizabeth Miller of Wayne county, Indiana.
- (4) **Dorothy Kisling**, daughter of John and Barbara Stailey Kisling, born in Preble county, Ohio, on December 15, 1808, died in Henry county, Indiana, on March 26, 1849, married Adam Carter, and had four children.
- (3) **Mary Barbara Kisling**, daughter of Jacob and Waldburga Kisling, was born on June 1, 1767, and was married to Jacob Brecht (Bright).
- (3) **Anna Maria Kisling**, daughter of Jacob and Waldburga Kisling, born April 12, 1770, and apparently died young.
- (3) **Sebastian Kisling**, son of Jacob and Waldburga Kisling, born January 31, 1773, died March 25, 1843, married in 1795 to





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Catharine Schmidt, the daughter of Philip Schmidt. She was born on April 16, 1774, and died April 9, 1825. They lived in Penn township, Berks county, Pa. They had the following children:

- (4) **John Kisling**, was married to Catharine \* \* \* ; **Jacob Kisling**, was married to Catharine \* \* \* ; **Philip Heinrich Kisling**; **Rebecca Kisling**; **Catharine Kisling**; **Maria Kisling**, married to Samuel Baltzer; **Sarah Kisling**, married to William Seibert.
- (3) **Jacob Kisling**, the son of Jacob and Waldburga Kisling, was born in Bern township, Berks county, Pa., in March 1764, and was baptised on April 22, 1764, sponsors, the parents, as shown on the records of the Trinity Lutheran Church of Reading, Pa. He is also listed as a communicant in the same church on Easter Sunday, April 20, 1783, and on Easter Sunday, in 1784. His name also appears on the original tax list for Bern township now on file in the library of the Berks County Historical Society, for the year 1783, as a single man. In 1785 he purchased 102 acres of his father's farm for 775 pounds. He like many more of the Kislings fell in love with his cousin, **Philippina (Phoebe) Kisling**, the daughter of George and Anna Marie Kisling, who with his family moved to Wythe county, Virginia, in 1786. Shortly after his uncle, George Kisling went to Virginia, **Jacob Kisling** disposed of his farm in Bern township, Berks county, Pa., and followed him there, and on February 6, 1787, **Jacob Kisling (Keesler)** was married to **Philippina Keesler (Kisling)**, the daughter of **George Keesler (Kisling)**, as is recorded in Wythe county, Virginia, records of marriages. Court records of Montgomery county, Virginia, now Wythe county, shows that James Newell was a bondman for the marriage above listed. She was born February 9, 1763, in Berks county, Pa. (see page 114.) Records in the Recorder of Deeds' office in Wythe county, Virginia, Book 1, page 457, dated December 13, 1796, show that James Patton sold to Jacob Keasling (Kisling) of Wythe county, Va., 295 acres of land for 375 pounds on Peek Creek, a branch of New river. On May 14, 1799, Jacob and Phoebe (Philippina) Keesling sell about thirty-seven and one-half acres of land to George Keesling, Jr., for \$100.00 (Deed book 2, page 341), and on May 10, 1803, Jacob and Phoebe (Philippina) Keesling sell ninety-three acres to George Keesling (Deed book 17, page 309). After 1808 and before 1810, there are no more records of Jacob and Philippina (Phoebe) Keesler (Kisling) in Wythe county, Virginia. The reason for this is because they returned to Pennsylvania and located in the vicinity of Philadelphia for awhile, and later returned to Bern township and the Tulpehocken district in Berks county, Pa. He purchased 140 acres of land in Bern township, Berks county, Pa., on August 15, 1820, and on April 8, 1824, Jacob Kissling, yeoman, sold 70 acres of land to Valentine Epler, for \$1,500, and seventy acres of land to Jacob Miller for \$1,500.00. (Deed Book 33, pages 405-407, Berks county). These two men may have





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been sons-in-law. There is no record of the wife, Philippina's, death, but apparently she died preceding her husband and before 1820, for she was not a party to the above sale.

He served his country during the Revolutionary War as a private under Nicholas Conrad, ensign, under Captain Gobin, Berks county militia, guarding prisoners for fifty-two days, entering the service on June 23, 1781. (P. A. 5th Ser. Vol 5, p. 291). His name also appears with that of George Kisling on the Depreciation Pay list in the 4th Vol. in Ser. 5, page 262, P. A. He was also a private in Capt. Pitter Gower's company in Berks county militia, 1st battalion, class 3, the record being taken on May 13, 1785. (P. A. Ser. 6, Vol. 3, page 58).

Jacob and Philippina (Phoebe) Kisling had a number of children, but accurate data on all of the children is not available at the present time. Following are some of the children:

- (4) **John Kisling; Jacob Kisling; George Kisling; Conrad Kisling** and one daughter, **Elizabeth**.
  - (4) **John Kisling** was married on December 23, 1809, to **Susanne Schneider**, by the Rev. Philip Reinhold Pauli. He was a blacksmith and died in 1830. He had the following children:
  - (5) **Reuben; Joseph; and Anna Maria Kisling**.
  - (4) **Elizabeth Kisling**, the daughter of Jacob and Philippina (Phoebe) Kisling, was born in Virginia on September 30, 1804, and died on October 4, 1881. In her twenty-fifth year, she was married to **Gabriel Lang (Long)**, who was born on January 1, 1776, and died on August 11, 1849, being in his fifty-second year at the time of his marriage. **Gabriel Lang (Long)** owned about six hundred acres of land in Bethel and Swatara townships in Lebanon county, Pa., and was a carpenter by trade. For some time he was a boatman on the canal. He was a soldier in the war with England, 1812-1814. (For complete details on this branch of the family see page 108.)
  - (2) There are two men by the name of Kisling who may have been sons of Jacob Kisling of the first (1) generation, hereinbefore listed, but definite information is not available at the present time to properly place them. They are as follows:  
**Caspar Kisling** was married to **Christina Shoellenberger**, the widow of **Gerhart Shoellenberger**, of Greenwich township, Berks county, Pa. This marriage took place in August 1784.  
**Christopher (Stophel) Kisling** is shown on the tax list for 1786, in Exeter township, Berks county, Pa., as a single man.
- The Kislings are a type of people who are somewhat clannish, as is proven by carefully examining the foregoing history. Many of them married cousins, and frequently the families followed each other to the various localities, so that they could be near to each other. We also find that they were possessed of a somewhat psychic nature, for the author of this history remembers listening in awe to tales of spirits, ghosts, tokens sent by spirits as well as tales of hidden treasure by the Indians, as told by a brother of his grandmother, **Elizabeth**





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Kisling Long. Usually they had blue eyes, high cheek bones and light hair which turned to a beautiful white when they grew older. The family throughout is honest, industrious, and many are fine mechanics, musicians, teachers, doctors, lawyers, and farmers. They are of the Protestant faith, and in politics are found in both the republican and democratic parties.

The name has undergone quite a number of changes as follows: Kislig, Kizling, Kissling, Kisling, Keesling, Keisling, Kislin, Kissel, Kessel, Keesler, Kislinger, etc., etc.

### THE SCHARTEL FAMILY

The following history of the Schartel Family includes the various generations from the emigrant ancestor, **Bernhard Shertle**, to **Mary Ann Schartel**, who was married to **Christian Wilhelm Lang** (William Christian Long). (See page 109 for detailed history on the last named family.)

There has been considerable research work done in Germany by members of the family in an attempt to definitely connect this American branch with the European branch of the family; and although the continuous lineage has not as yet been determined, there appears to be certain proofs which, coupled with family tradition, links this family with German nobility of the 16th century.

**Sebastian Schartlin**, or as he was designated, **Schartlin von Burtenbach**, was one of the ablest generals of his time, and throughout his life supported the Protestant cause in the interest of Lutheranism, having under his command some of the largest armies of the Lutheran cities of Germany. He was born at Schorndorf in 1496, and was married in 1518 to Barbara von Stenda. He died in 1569. They had three sons and one daughter as follows: Johan Sebastain, who was born in 1520 and died before he reached his first year; Johan Sebastain, 2d., born in 1523, died in 1596, married to Veronica Gussin von Gussenberg, and from him is descended the family which retained the original estates; Ursula, the daughter, was married to Hans Stammheim, and when he died, she brought to her family the properties of Stammheim and Zosenhausen; Hans Philip, the youngest son, born in 1531, was slain in a fray near Aix-la-Chappelle.

The diploma of Knighthood was bestowed on Sebastain Schartlin on May 4, 1534, on account of his faithful, honest and meritorious service. He was a valiant knight and general who lived just at the close of the Middle Ages, and he was considered, as early as 1524 along with Frundsburg, as one of the most courageous knights of the imperial army.

He bought the manor of Burtenbach in Bavaria in 1532 and introduced Lutheran doctrines there. Through this ownership, the family acquired a place in the union of free Subian Knighthood of the Danube Canton, being subject only to the Emperor. Later the family acquired property at Mauren, Stammheim, Zazenhausen, Geissingen, Neckarschwarzwald and Heutingsheim, and was received into the cantons of Gocher and Neckarschwarzwald. Even to a late date, the family possessed the knight fief Burtenbach and allodial estate Klingensbad in Mindenthal in the Kingdom of Bavaria, and that





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portion of the estate of Heutingsheim, which is a knight fee in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg. (See Knesehke's Lexicon.)

When Philip of Hesse heard in May, 1538, that military preparations were going on in Bavaria, he notified the town council in Augsburg that they were to employ the able and experienced warrior, Schartlin von Burtenbach, to stir up the Bavarian soldiers, but these soldiers were used against the Turks and this consequently absolved Schartlin from the task. Many times the town council was requested for permission to use Schartlin because of his ability as a soldier and leader of men. He was instrumental in capturing and sacking Wolfenbuttel. In this particular war he wrote "I have gained at least 4000 florins; praise and thanks to the Almighty in eternity." Schartlin was in the service of the Smalcald confederates, and at one time he was offered the lordship over Metz, Toul, and Verdun if he and his army would enter Lorraine. These negotiations led to no result. In violation of the order of the Emperor, he recruited 4000 troops and was appointed commander-in-chief of the towns of Southern Germany. Schartlin with 24 companies and several batteries of artillery captured Fussen and initiated the Smalcald war, following which he captured Ehrensburg, and then expected to break up the Council of Trent, but Augsburg recalled him to repeal a possible attack from Bavaria. Schartlin with the Wurtemberg troops and the Imperial City forces joined with the Saxons and Hessians, bringing together an army of 76,000 men but the councils of the commanders were divided and nothing was done. The Smalcald army was dissipated for want of money and lack of a commander and finally the Emperor wrecked the Smalcald League at the battle of Muhlberg. Schartlin who urged a continuance of the war was compelled to flee, and he is next found in communication with the king of France; and in January 1550, was at Basle in a personal conference with the king of France. The French king offered him the command of 20 companies of infantry and 1000 cavalry and offered to support the German princes with money and troops. In June, 1553, a convention was held between French and German princes and Schartlin was employed as one of the French negotiators. It appears that he was Field Marshal of France during his sojourn there. (See Janssen's History) In Vol. 1 of the 5 volume work of Lt. Col. Belhomme of the French army, published in 1899, there appears several references to Sebastian Schertel (Schartlin): At the end of June, 1547, Henri, 2d, feared a war with the Emperor, and raised four regiments of German foot-soldiers, commanded by Schertel, and others; also the corps of Schertel which formed near Luxembourg comprised one regiment of 4000 men; again the regiments of foot-soldiers of Schertel and Recroq were sent to Piedmont; and in Piedmont, Marshal Brissac had under his command 32 companies \* \* \* and 12 companies of foot-soldiers of the regiment of Schertel.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Sebastian Schertel, or Schartlin von Burtenbach, practically employed most of his time at soldiering, and all accounts class him as a brave, fearless, but mercenary leader of men. He was a staunch follower of Luther, and





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strived to win the battles for Protestantism and the Reformation, and while in the service of the French king assisted in their fight against tyranny.

Indications point to the Schartel family being located in Germany for many years before the Reformation, but when reverses came they were obliged to flee to France, and later returned to Germany when pardoned by the Emperor. Here one branch of the family continued to reside, but some of the descendants migrated to Switzerland.

In the Swiss Lexicon by Hans Jacob Fue can be found the following records: Mathias Schertlin was a resident of Mullhausen, Switzerland in 1559. Bernard Schertel was a member of the Great Council in 1637, and a member of the Small Council in 1643. He resided in Soluthurn, Switzerland. (See Vol. 16, page 300.)

- (1) **Bernhardt Shertel**, the emigrant ancestor of the Schartel family of America, came from the Palatinate, Germany, at the age of 26 years, arriving in America on the ship "Adventurer", Robert Carson, Master, from Rotterdam and Cowes, qualifying on September 23, 1732. (Pa. Arch. Ser. 2, V. 17, pages 58-59.) He originally settled in Bucks county, Pa., but ultimately located in Bern township, Berks county, Pa., near to what is now known as Schartelsville. He was born in 1706 and died on September 4, 1767, and was married on April 5, 1737 to Ursela (Ursula) Helferin who was born on January 21, 1710, and died on January 9, 1794. They had the following children:
  - (2) **Johannes Scherdel**, born January 17, 1738, died July 4, 1800. (A history of this individual family follows.)
  - (2) **Jacob Scherdel**, born April 29, 1741, died February 18, 1819. (A history of this individual family follows.)
  - (2) **William Scherdel**, born July 11, 1743, died December 18, 1762.
  - (2) **Elizabeth Barbara Scherdel**, born October 24, 1748, died August 4, 1767.
  - (2) **Jacob Scherdel**, the second son of Bernhardt and Ursula Scherdel, (Shertel), was born in Bucks county, Pa., on April 29, 1741, and died in Berks county, Pa., February 18, 1819. He was married to Elizabeth Glasin, who was born on October 15, 1742, and died on October 10, 1814. They resided on a farm in Bern township, Berks county, Pa., near to what is now known as Schartelsville, where he owned considerable farm land. The state census of 1790 lists his family as follows: 5 males over 16 years of age including the head of the family; 2 males under 16 years of age; and 3 females. He is also recorded on the original tax lists of Bern township now on file in the Berks County Historical Society in Reading, Pa. During the Revolutionary war he served his country from 1777 to 1783, some of which service is herewith listed: Captain in Hartley's Continental regiment in 1777; Captain of the 3d company, 3d battalion, Berks county militia in 1777; Captain in the 6th. battalion and in the 5th company, 4th battalion, Berks county militia under Lt. Col. Michael Lindemuth, according to records taken on May 10, 1780. (P. A. Ser. 3, Vol. 6, page 305, and Ser. 5, Vol. 5,

1917. The following are the names of the members of the Association who have been elected to the office of President for the year 1917.

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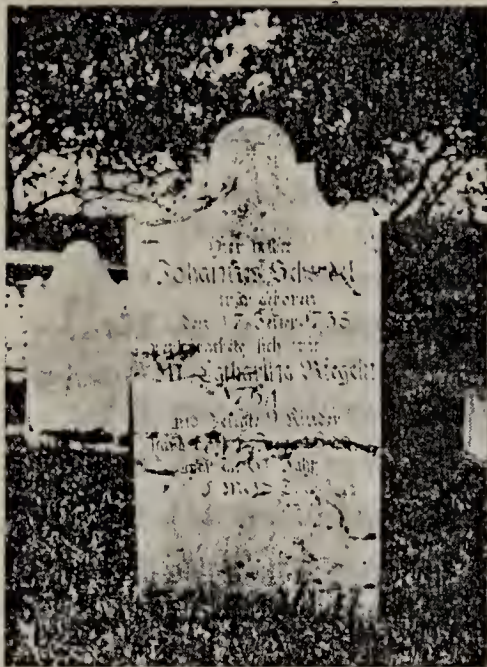
*(7) Jennie Lucretia Grim Long Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

page 209-210.) Montgomery's of Berks county lists him as a captain of a company of militia under Col. Huey Spyker on November 9, 1777; and also as a captain of a company of militia in the Schuylkill Valley between Valley Forge and Germantown for a period of 60 days. He was wounded by the Indians at Muncey Creek in 1778. Both he and his wife are buried in the St. Michael's cemetery in Bern township, Berks county, Pa., near to Schartelsville. They had the following children:

- (3) **George Scherdel**, (Schertle) who died in 1820, was married to Esther Kershner who was born on December 21, 1783, and died on October 26, 1857. She was the daughter of Conrad and Elizabeth (Bertolet) Kershner. They had the following children:
  - (4) **Jacob Schertle**.
  - (4) **Benneville Schertle**, who was married to Mary Schenk.
  - (4) **Sarah Schertle**, who was married to Samuel Heffner.
  - (4) **Lucy Schertle**, who was married to William Ludwig.
  - (4) **Maria Esther Schertle**, who was married to Samuel Faust.
  - (4) **Daniel Schertle**, who was born in 1811, and died in 1889, and who was married to Harriet Sabilla Beck, who was born in 1817, and died in 1893. They resided in Pottsville, Pa., where Daniel Schertle conducted a retail shoe business. They had the following children:
    - (5) **George Schertle**.
    - (5) **Catharine Schertle**, who was married to B. B. McCool.
    - (5) **Albert Schertle**, who never married and resided in Pottsville.
    - (5) **William K. Schertle**, who was married and had resided in Pottsville for a number of years. There were a number of children.
    - (5) **Sarah E. Schertle**, who was married to A. J. Pilgrim, a prominent attorney of Pottsville, Pa., where they resided. They had a number of children among whom was **Julian Pilgrim**, who is married and resides in Pottsville, Pa.
    - (5) **Harriet S. Schertle**, who was married to Richard Kear. They reside in Pottsville, Pa., and have one son, **Albert Kear**, a talented musician.
    - (5) **Harry C. Schertle**, who was never married and resides in Pottsville, Pa.
  - (4) **Jacob Scherdel**, (Schertle), the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Scherdel.
  - (4) **Bernard Scherdel**, (Schertle), the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Scherdel, was blind and unmarried, and is buried in St. Michael's cemetery.
  - (4) **Anna Maria Scherdel**, the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Scherdel, was married to Jacob Albright.
  - (4) **Catharine Scherdel**, the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Scherdel, was married to Adam Kaufman.





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Grave Marker for Johannes Scherdel, 1738-1800, St. Michael's Lutheran Cemetery Near Schartelsville, Bern Township, Berks County, Pa.

Scherdel (John Shertel) dated December 10, 1796, and probated July 28, 1800, and recorded in Book 3, page 299, Book A, page 409 in the Register of Wills office in Reading, Pa., lists a wife and six children. Probably three of the children died young. The will also shows that he owned 413 acres and 145 perches of farm land in Bern township, Berks county, Pa., bounded by the lands of Matthias Nafsinger, George Zechman, George Wagner, John Tobias, Jacob Long, Henry Fisher, and Nicholas Mayer. He is listed on the original tax lists of Bern township, Berks county, Pa., now on file in the library of the Berks County Historical Society in Reading, Pa. In 1792 he was tax collector for that township. During the Revolutionary war, he served his country as a private, 5th class, in the 1st company, 1st battalion, Berks county militia,

(2) **Johannes Scherdel**, the eldest son of Bernhardt and Ursula Scherdel, (Shertel), was born in Bucks county, Pa., on January 17, 1738, and died on July 4, 1800. He was married on December 19, 1764, to Maria Catharina Regel, who was born on March 3, 1744, and died on November 16, 1803. They are both buried in the St. Michael's cemetery in Bern township, Berks county, Pa., near to what is now known as Schartelsville. He owned considerable farm land in Bern township, Berks county, Pa., where they resided. The tombstone records show that they had nine children; the state census of 1790 shows that at that time there were 2 males over 16 years of age including the head of the family, 2 males under 16 years of age, and 4 females residing at home; and the will of Johannes



Grave Marker for Maria Catharine Scherdel, 1744-1803 St. Michael's Lutheran Cemetery Near Schartelsville, Bern Township, Berks County, Pa.







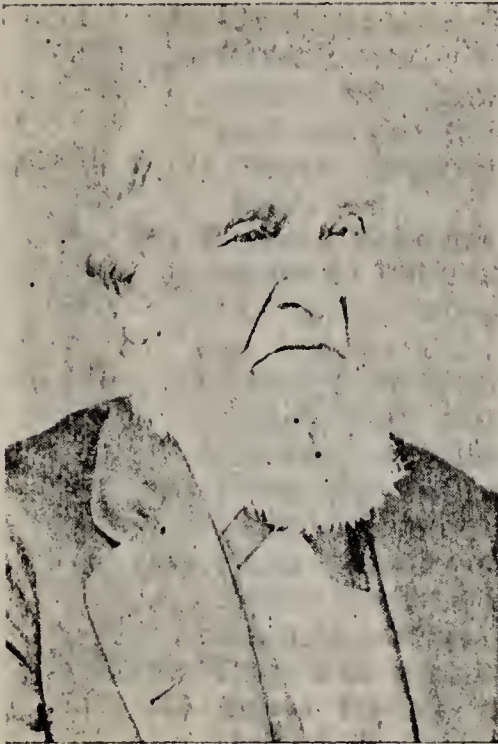
*(7) Jennie Lucretia Grim Long Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

under Captain Jacob Scherdel (Schardel), 1777-1778, and recorded also on April 15, 1779. (P. A. 3d Ser., Vol. 6, pages 281-305.) Johannes and Maria Catharina Scherdel, (Schartel), had the following children:

- (3) Catharine Scherdel, born August 4, 1766, was married to George Hanny.
- (3) Jacob Scherdel, born January 2, 1768.
- (3) John Scherdel, (Schartel), born September 11, 1769. (A history of this individual family follows.)
- (3) Bernhard Scherdel, born October 26, 1770.
- (3) Philip Scherdel, born August 3, 1774.
- (3) Daniel Scherdel, born August 13, 1776.
- (3) Jonas Scherdel, born August 20, 1778.
- (3) Two children who died young.
- (3) John Scherdel, (Schartel), the third child of Johannes and Maria Catharina Scherdel, was born on September 11, 1769, and died in February, 1829. He was married to Eva Rosina Albright. (The maiden name of the wife is not definitely fixed, however, members of the family say that they were told by their parents that the maiden name of their grandmother was "Albright".) His will is dated January 11, 1829, and probated February 13, 1829, and is recorded in the Register of Wills office in Pottsville, Pa., with two of his sons, George and Bernard, as executors. The will binds them to comply with certain provisions made on February 17, 1826. The signature is witnessed by Abraham Fertig and John Batdorf. The inventory as filed shows that he owned 245 acres of land in Pine Grove township, and 218 acres of land in Wayne township. The valuation of his estate was \$3,087.40. John and Eva Rosina Schartel had the following children:
  - (4) Johannes (John) Schartel, who was born on August 1, 1796, and left home for the western part of the state.
  - (4) George Schartel, born January 11, 1800, died June 6, 1878. (A history of this individual family follows.)
  - (4) Jacob Schartel, who was married to Hannah \* \* \*, and resided in Pine Grove, Penna., where he is supposed to be buried.
  - (4) Bernard Schartel, who was married to Susanna Merkel, the daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Merkel. They had the following children:
    - (5) John Schartel; Leah Schartel; and Rebecca Schartel.
  - (4) Esther Schartel, known as Kitty Schartel, who was married to John Batdorf. They resided in Pine Grove township, Schuylkill county, Pa.



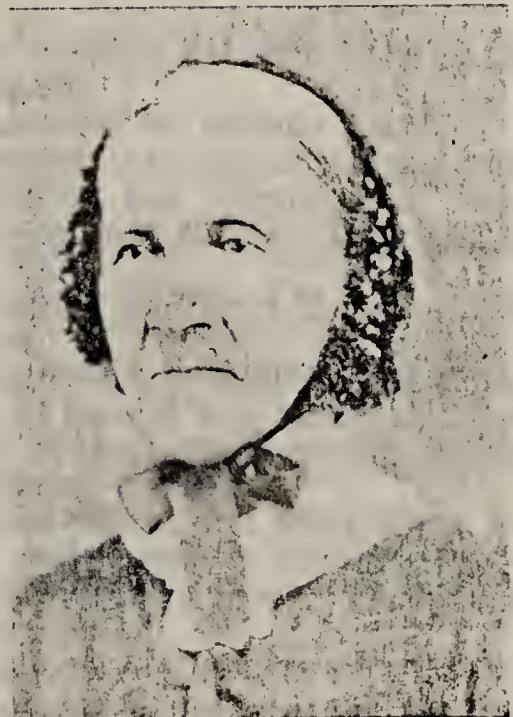


*(7) Jennie Lucretia Grim Long Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

*George Schartel*  
1800-1878

(4) **George Schartel**, (Shartel, Scherdel), the son of John and Eva Rosina Schartel, was born on January 11, 1800, and died on June 6, 1878. He was married to Elizabeth Manbeck, the daughter of Johannes and Eva Manbeck. She was born on December 4, 1804, and died on January 3, 1886. (For a history of The Manbeck family see page 134.) They resided in Pine Grove township, Schuylkill county, Pa., where he took out a warrant for 150 acres of land on July 17, 1829. (See Pa. Arch. Ser. 3, Vol. 26, page 372.) Later they located in the borough of Pine Grove where he conducted a store, and reared a family of eight children. In their later life they moved to Pottsville, Pa., where they died, and are buried in the Odd Fellows cemetery. They had the following children:

- (5) **George Schartel**, the son of George and Elizabeth Schartel, was married to Sarah McSurdy. They resided in Pottsville, Pa. He was a railroader by occupation and was killed on the railroad when in his 48th year. They had the following children:
- (6) **George Schartel**, who was married to a woman by the name of Nichter. They resided in Pottsville, Pa., and had the following children:
- (7) **George Schartel; William Schartel; Harry Schartel; Lulu Schartel; and Paul Schartel.**
- (6) **Mary Schartel**, who was married to Frank Moser, and resided in Pottsville, Pa.
- (6) **James Schartel; Frank Schartel; Harry Schartel; William Schartel; Kate Schartel; and Nell Schartel.**
- (5) **Edward Schartel**, the son of George and Elizabeth Schartel, was married to Susan Schaudé of Jonestown, Pa. They resided in Pottsville, Pa., and had one son:



*Elizabeth Manbeck Schartel*  
1804-1886





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- (6) **Elvin Schartel**, who was married to Minnie Allison of Port Carbon, Pa. They resided in Pottsville, Pa., and later removed to Cumberland, Md., where they now reside. They had one daughter:
- (7) **Susan Schartel**, who is married and resides in Cumberland, Md.
- (5) **Rebecca Schartel**, who was married to Lewis Reeser. They resided in Pottsville, Pa., where he was a Justice of the Peace. Late in life, after the death of her husband, she located in Los Angeles, Cal., where she died at the age of 93 years. She is buried in California and her husband is buried in the Presbyterian cemetery in Pottsville, Pa. They had the following children:
  - (6) **Lewis Reeser**, who died before he reached maturity. He is buried in the Presbyterian cemetery in Pottsville, Pa.
  - (6) **Clara Reeser**, who was married to Edward Neidt. They originally lived in Pottsville, Pa., where he was in the soap manufacturing business. Later, they located in Oregon. They had a number of children.
  - (6) **Agnes Reeser**, who was married to Frank Spohn. They resided in Pottsville, Pa., where he was in the retail meat business. Later, they moved to Ardmore, Pa., where the husband died. She ultimately moved to Los Angeles, Cal., where she died. They had the following children:
    - (7) **Lewis Spohn**, who was married to Susan Derr of Pottsville, Pa. They resided in Ardmore, Pa., and had a number of children.
    - (7) **Frank Spohn**, who never married and was a twin to his sister.
    - (7) **Florence Spohn**, who never married but died early in life. She was a twin to Frank Spohn.
  - (6) **Sallie Reeser**, who was married to Samuel Garrett, an attorney of Pottsville, Pa., where they resided for a number of years. They later located in Los Angeles, Cal., where both husband and wife died and are buried. They had the following children:
    - (7) **Lewis Garrett**, who was married and lived in Los Angeles, Cal., where he practiced law.
    - (7) **Samuel Garrett**, who was married and resided in California.
- (5) **Hetty Schartel**, the daughter of George and Elizabeth Schartel, was married to Michael Miese. They resided in Pine Grove, Pa., and had the following children:
  - (6) **Levi Miese; George Miese; Link Miese; and Mary Miese**, who was married to Paul Carter, and resided in Narbeth, Pa.
- (5) **Emma Schartel**, who was married to Ezra Hawk. They resided in Pine Grove, Pa., and had one child:
  - (6) **Bessie Hawk** who died young.
- (5) **Sarah Schartel**, who was married to Jacob Holwig. They resided in Tremont, Williamstown, and Pottsville, Pa. They had the following children:





(7) *Jennie Lucretia Grim Long Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

*Grave Marker for George and Elizabeth Schartel  
Odd Fellows Cemetery, Pottsville, Pa.*

- (6) **Levi Holwig; Lewis Holwig; Alice Holwig**, married to Walter Lehman; **George Holwig; William Holwig.**
- (5) **Lewis Schartel**, the youngest in the family, was twice married. The first wife was Sallie Stein. They resided in Pottsville, Pa., and had the following children. He was a soldier in the Civil war.
- (6) **John Schartel; Lewis Schartel; Sallie Schartel**, married to James Evans; **Emma Schartel**, married to Samuel Michael; **Susan Schartel**, married to George Leshner; and **Bertha Schartel**, married to Emerson Deeter.
- (5) **Mary Ann Schartel**, the daughter of George and Elizabeth Schartel, was born in Pine Grove, Pa., on September 9, 1838, and died in Pottsville, Pa., on January 13, 1918. She was married to Christian Wilhelm Lang (William Christian Long) They resided in Pottsville, Pa., and had the following children:
- (6) **An infant** who died at birth; **Eugene Augustus Long; William Halleck Long**, who died young; **Frank S. Long; Edward L. Long; Bessie R. Long**, who was married to George Donley; **George S. Long; Mary Emma Long**, who was married to George Hutchinson; **Laura A. Long**, who was married to William Mower; **William G. Long**, who was married to Jennie Lucretia Grim. (See pages 101 and 105 for further details on this branch of the Long family.)

For a complete history of the Long Family see "History of the Long Family of Pennsylvania."

The name Schartel has undergone quite a number of changes in spelling: Shirtle; Shertle; Shirtel; Shertel; Scherdel; Schertle; Shartel; Shartle; and Schartel.





(7) *Jennie Lucretia Grim Long Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

### THE MANBECK FAMILY

The history of the Manbeck Family includes the various generations from the emigrant ancestor of that family to **Elizabeth Manbeck**, the wife of **George Schartel**. (See page 131).

(1) **Leonard Manbeck**, the emigrant ancestor of the Manbeck Family in Pennsylvania, came from the Palatinate, Germany, in 1765, with the other members of his immediate family, including his wife. His name is not recorded in the ship list as shown in the Pennsylvania Archives, but being somewhat advanced in years, and probably sick at the time, he was not required to sign the ship-list and take the oath of allegiance as was the custom with all males over sixteen years of age. However, it is known that the entire family arrived at one and at the same time, and there is a record of the arrival of his son, **Rudolph Manbeck**, as is hereinafter shown. Leonard Manbeck, born about 1720, was married to Maria Apolonia \* \* \*. He took the oath of allegiance on May 30, 1777, being numbered 689 on the list for said day, as is recorded in the original lists now on file in the library of the Berks County Historical Society, Reading, Pa. He was a miller and a mason by trade, but also had a farm of twenty-five acres in Tulpehocken township, Berks county, Pa. The tax lists for said township show that he was taxed for twenty-five acres and one cow in the years 1779, 1780, 1781; and for twenty-five acres, five sheep, one cow and three persons in 1784 and 1785. (Pa. Arch., 3d Ser., vol. 18, pages 287, 416, 544, 676, 804). His will on file in the Register's office in Reading, Pa., dated September 1, 1776, states that his children were born in Germany. Letters testamentary were given to his wife, Maria A., on September 26, 1788, (Vol. 3, page 85), and the will was probated on said date. His will records the following children:

- (2) **Christina Manbeck**, who was married to \* \* \* Sambelrin before her arrival in America.
- (2) **Catharina Manbeck**, who was also born in Germany.
- (2) **Rudolph Manbeck**, the son of Leonard and Maria Apolonia Manbeck, was born in Germany in 1743, and arrived in America, at the port of Philadelphia, on August 24, 1765, on the ship, "Polly", Robert Porter, master, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes, England. (Pa. Arch., 2d Ser., vol 17, page 471). With him was his father, mother, and two sisters, hereinbefore recorded. He took the oath of allegiance on May 2, 1777, being No. 337 on the list for said date, as is recorded in the original book now on file in the library of the Berks County Historical Society, Reading, Pa. He is also shown on the tax lists for Tulpehocken township, Berks county, Pa., as follows: 69 acres, one horse, and two cows for 1779; 69 acres, one horse, three cows for 1780, 1781; and for 69 acres, one horse, three cows, eleven sheep, and ten persons in 1784 and 1785. (Pa. Arch., 3d, ser., vol. 18, pages 278, 416, 544, 676, 804). He is also shown on the tax list in 1792 for an amount of three shillings, eleven pence.





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**Rudolph Manbeck's** war record during the Revolutionary War is as follows: Rudolph Manbeck, corporal, Captain Michael Wolf's company of Berks county militia, on duty in South Amboy, on August 26, 1776. He is also shown as a private in the same company at an earlier date. (Pa. Arch., 5th ser., vol. 5, pages 154, 224). Rudolph Manbeck was married to Christina Ziegler, and his will, recorded in the Register of Wills office, Reading, Pa., dated January 11, 1794, Tulpehocken township, Berks county, Pa., was probated on February 27, 1794; and letters testamentary were given to Christina Manbeck, his wife, and John Manbeck, his son, on said date. His death therefore, occurred sometime between January 11 and February 27, 1794.

Rudolph Manbeck, in addition to being a farmer, was also a miller and a mason. They resided in Tulpehocken township, Berks county, Pa. Rudolph and Christina Manbeck had the following children:

- (3) **Leonard Manbeck**, the son of Rudolph and Christina Manbeck, was married to Elizabeth \* \* \*, and among other children they had the following son:
  - (4) **John Manbeck**, born September 28, 1794. (Rehrrsburg Lutheran church records).
- (3) **George Manbeck**, the son of Rudolph and Christina Manbeck.
- (3) **Nicholas Manbeck**, the son of Rudolph and Christina Manbeck.
- (3) **Jacob Manbeck**, the son of Rudolph and Christina Manbeck.
- (3) **Daniel Manbeck**, the son of Rudolph and Christina Manbeck.
- (3) **Christina Manbeck**, the daughter of Rudolph and Christina Manbeck.
- (3) **Mary Catharina Manbeck**, the daughter of Rudolph and Christina Manbeck, was born on August 3, 1782. (Rehrrsburg Lutheran church record).
- (3) **John Manbeck**, the son of Rudolph and Christina Manbeck, born in 1766, purchased the old farm in Tulpehocken township for three hundred pounds and resided there for a number of years, ultimately locating in Pine Grove township, Schuylkill county, Pa., where he died. He served his country during the Revolutionary war as a private in Lt. Jacob Reher's company, 2d battalion, Berks county militia, on duty guarding the convention of prisoners of war, at a camp near Reading, Pa., and was listed as doing sixty-two days of service, on the pay roll dated February 28, 1791; also listed on the Depreciation Pay, Berks county. (Pa. Arch., 5th ser., vol. 5, page 187, and vol. 4, page 263). He is shown on the first census of the state which was made in 1790, as being located in Tulpehocken township, Berks county, Pa., and having no children, the record being one male over sixteen years, including the head of the family and one female. Therefore, he was married late in 1789 or early in 1790. He is shown on the tax list for Tulpehocken township in 1792, in which year he was taxed eleven pence. John (Johannes) Manbeck was married to Eva Hoy, and his will dated Schuylkill county, Pa., December 17, 1828, was





(7) *Jennie Lucretia Grim Long Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

probated July 18, 1829. (Book 1, page 134. Register of Wills office, Schuylkill county, Pa.) In all probability, he died in July 1829. They had the following children:

- (4) **Johannes Manbeck**, the son of John and Eva Manbeck, was born on July 23, 1791. (Rehrrsburg Lutheran church record). The sponsors were Rudolph and Christina Manbeck. He resided in Pine Grove township, Schuylkill county, Pa., where he had taken out a land warrant on June 8, 1832, for 29.122 acres. (Pa. Arch., 3d ser., vol. 26, page 364). He also purchased additional land until the total acreage of the farm was about 260 acres, the tract being located at White Horse, or as it is now known "Rock" in said township. At this place he donated sufficient land for the erection of a church and cemetery known as "Manbeck's Church".

He was married to Anna Barbara Karteman, who was born on October 26, 1790, and died on June 10, 1873. John Manbeck, the husband, died on January 19, 1868. Johannes and Anna Barbara Manbeck had eight children as follows:

- (5) **Elizabeth**, married to \* \* \* Christ; **Enoch**, who located in Ringtown; **Levi**, moved to Naperville, Ill.; **Henry**, moved to Naperville, Ill.; **Lydia**, married to John Fidler, and a resident of Pine Grove; **Mary**, married to William Reed; **John**, who owned a farm at Rock; and **Rebecca**, married to Frank Reber, and who resided in Pine Grove, Pa., and who had one son,
- (6) **Horace Reber**, who is a newspaper publisher in Pine Grove, Pa.

- (4) **Henry Manbeck**, the son of John and Eva Manbeck, born March 13, 1793.

- (4) **Adam Manbeck**, the son of John and Eva Manbeck.

- (4) **Soloman Manbeck**, the son of John and Eva Manbeck, was born on July 29, 1809, and was married to Sarah \* \* \*. They had the following children:

- (5) **Levi Manbeck**; and **Jeremiah Manbeck**.

- (4) **Isaac Manbeck**, the son of John and Eva Manbeck.

- (4) **Christina Manbeck**, the daughter of John and Eva Manbeck, born 1795, died 1867, was married to John Zerbe, who was born 1798 and died 1868.

- (4) **Anna Maria Manbeck**, the daughter of John and Eva Manbeck.

- (4) **Philip Manbeck**, the son of John and Eva Manbeck, born March 2, 1799.

- (4) **Catharina Manbeck**, the daughter of John and Eva Manbeck, was married to Heinrich Berger.

- (4) **Elizabeth Manbeck**, the daughter of John and Eva Manbeck, was born on December 4, 1804, and baptised on February 11, 1805. (Rehrrsburg Lutheran church records). She died on January 3, 1886. She was married to George Schartel, who was born on January 11, 1800, and died on June 6, 1878. (For a complete record of this family see page 131).





(7) *Jennie Lucretia Grim Long Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

### THE GILTNER FAMILY.

The following history of the Giltner Family includes information from the emigrant ancestor, Frantz Gildner (Giltner), to the wife of Carleton Grim Long, namely, Jeanne Irvine Giltner Long. (See page 102).

- (1) **Frantz Giltner (Frans Gildner)**, the emigrant ancestor of this branch of the Giltner family, came from Germany, arriving in America at the port of Philadelphia on the ship "Glasgow", Walter Sterling, master, and qualifying on September 9, 1738, by the signing the oath of allegiance. (Pa. Arch., ser. 2, vol. 17, pages 152, 155). He was 22 years of age at the time of his arrival, therefore, he was born in the year 1716. His will recorded in file 676 in the Northampton county courthouse in Easton, Pa., is dated August 10, 1775, and was probated on September 8, 1775. This shows that he died somewhere between August 10, and September 8, 1775. His name has been spelled Frans; France; Francis; and Frantz. He settled in Heidelberg township, Northampton county, Pa., and died there. He was married to **Cathareen** \* \* \*. They had the following children:
- (2) **Andrew; Francis; Magdalen; Cathareen; Margarith; and Christian**, the youngest member of the family. All of the sons had service in the Revolutionary War, but for the purpose of this history only the record of the one son, Andrew Giltner, will be given.
- (2) **Andrew Giltner (Gildner)**, the son of Frantz and Cathareen Giltner, was born in Heidelberg township, Northampton county, Pa., on February 20, 1760, and died in the same township in 1811, as is shown in the administration records of said county. He was married to Christina Dengler. Andrew Giltner served his country during the trying days of the Revolution in the following companies: Private in the 3rd battalion, 7th company of the Northampton county militia, Capt. Jacob Grum (Grim) in 1778; the 6th battalion, 7th company, Northampton county militia under Captain George Smather. (Shmetter; Smethers), on October 26, 1780, 1782. (Pa. Arch., ser. 5, vol. 8, pages 237, 353, 513, 514. He is also shown on the Depreciation Pay lists on pages 322, and 652, ser. 5, vol. 4, P. A.) Among other children, Andrew and Christina Giltner had the following child:
- (3) **Peter Giltner**, the son of Andrew and Christina Giltner, was born on February 21, 1803, in Weisenberg township, Northampton county, Pa., and died in Lynn township, Berks county, Pa., on May 25, 1856. He is buried in New Tripoli, Berks county, Pa. He was married twice. The first wife was Catharina Werley, who was born in Weisenberg township, Berks county, Pa., on March 4, 1802, and died in Lynn township on June 9, 1841. She is buried in the old cemetery in New Tripoli. Peter Giltner and Catharina Werley were married in Weisenberg township on October 2, 1820. They had nine children. The second wife was Kate Straub, who was born in Lynn township on November 18,





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1813, and died on July 24, 1893. She is buried in New Tripoli. Peter Giltner and Kate Straub were married in New Tripoli on August 7, 1843. They too, had nine children. The children follow:

- (4) **Brigitta Giltner**, the daughter of Peter and Catharina Giltner, was born February 1, 1821, and died on April 12, 1895. She was married to John Rutz on April 4, 1841, and he was born on October 4, 1818, and died on January 11, 1891. They had eleven children. Both are buried in New Tripoli.
- (4) **Catharine Giltner**, the daughter of Peter and Catharine Giltner, was born on January 20, 1823, and died on October 16, 1892. In 1843 she was married to Samuel Loch, who was a soldier in the Civil War and died in the south during service. She is buried in New Tripoli. They had eight children.
- (4) **Maria Anna Giltner**, the daughter of Peter and Catharina Giltner, was a twin sister to Rebecca Giltner, and was born on August 31, 1826, and died on August 24, 1908. On September 16, 1851, she was married to Mannassa Staudt, who was born on July 15, 1825, and died on July 28, 1883. They are both buried in the St. John's cemetery in New Mahoning. They had six children.
- (4) **Rebecca Giltner**, the daughter of Peter and Catharina Giltner, was a twin sister to Maria Anna Giltner, and was born on August 31, 1826, and died on February 24, 1909. In 1867 she was married to Henry Alspach, who was born on April 6, 1823, and died on March 21, 1899. They are both buried in New Tripoli. They had four children.
- (4) **Jonas Giltner**, the son of Peter and Catharina Giltner, was born on September 2, 1828, and died on March 2, 1913. In October, 1849, he was married to Mary Kressley, who was born on August 21, 1827, and died on September 16, 1894. They are buried in New Tripoli. They had seven children.
- (4) **Elias Giltner**, the son of Peter and Catharina Giltner, was born on August 10, 1833, and died on March 26, 1906. In 1856 he was married in Tamaqua to Sophia Bobst, who was born on April 16, 1838, in Kutztown, Pa., and died on November 30, 1898. They are buried in Tamaqua, Pa. They had seven children, among whom was Charles D. Giltner, of Tamaqua, Pa., the father of Jeanne Irvine Giltner Long, the subject of this particular family history. The history of the Charles D. Giltner family will follow on page 139.
- (4) **John Giltner**, the son of Peter and Catharina Giltner, was born on May 7, 1834, and died on March 5, 1919. In 1857, he was married to Polly Daubenspeck, who was born on May 7, 1832, and died on July 2, 1915. They originally resided in Monroe county, Pa., but later moved to Jewel City, Kansas. They had nine children.
- (4) **Lydia Giltner**, the daughter of Peter and Catharina Giltner, was born on January 30, 1839, and died on August 5, 1913. On June 8, 1860, she was married in Allentown, Pa., to Jacob





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Staengel, who was born on October 16, 1834, and died on January 14, 1899. He was born in Durlach, Germany, and became a citizen of the United States in 1860. They are both buried in Summit Hill, Pa. They had five children.

- (4) **Gideon Giltner**, the son of Peter and Catharina Giltner, was married to Elizabeth Wehr. No other records available at this time.
- (4) **Fianna Giltner**, the daughter of Peter and Katie Giltner, was born in April, 1844, and died in 1873. She was married to John Shiner in 1860. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, and died on August 17, 1882. He had been in the Soldier's Home in Dayton, Ohio, at the time of his death. They had two children.
- (4) **Mary Ann Giltner**, the daughter of Peter and Katie Giltner, was born on August 4, 1845, and died on October 2, 1895. She was married on October 27, 1867, to Daniel Wertman, who was born on February 18, 1840, and died on March 8, 1889. He was a farmer in Lynn township. They are buried in New Tripoli. They had four children.
- (4) **Medina Giltner**, the daughter of Peter and Katie Giltner, was born on November 4, 1847, and died on October 5, 1874. On August 9, 1868, she was married to James Billig, who was born in 1847, and died on April 14, 1911. They are both buried in the Heidelberg cemetery. They had three children. She was a twin sister to Matilda Giltner.
- (4) **Matilda Giltner**, the daughter of Peter and Katie Giltner, was born on November 4, 1847, and died on July 10, 1926. On June 4, 1870, she was married to Lewis Wertman, who was born on March 30, 1851, and died on November 1, 1911. They are buried in New Tripoli. They had three children.
- (4) **Owen Giltner**, the son of Peter and Katie Giltner, was born on December 30, 1851, and was married on January 17, 1875, to Hanna Long, the daughter of Henry Long. She was born on December 27, 1850. They had two children.
- (4) **David Giltner; Nathan Giltner; Sarah Giltner; and an infant son**, children of Peter and Katie Giltner, died young.
- \* (5) **Charles D. Giltner**, the son of Elias and Sophia Giltner, (see page 138), was born in Tamaqua, Pa., on March 18, 1870, and on September 25, 1893, he was married to Clara Rinker, who was born on April 3, 1875. She is the daughter of Charles and Emaline Long Rinker. The father was born on January 23, 1848, in Rush township, Schuylkill county, Pa., and died on May 31, 1886; the mother was born on October 23, 1849, and died on February 15, 1894. They are buried in Tamaqua, Pa. The grandfather of Mrs. Charles Giltner on the maternal side was Isaac Long, who was born in Cressona, Pa., in about 1824, and died on September 20, 1900. He was a blacksmith by trade and was married to Catharine Zimmerman, who died in 1873. They are buried in Jacksonville, Lehigh county Pa. Charles Giltner is an engineer on the Reading Railroad. His wife, Clara, is a member of the Liberty Lodge, D. of A., and the





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Ladies' Auxiliary of the B. of L. E. They are members of the Reformed church and reside in Tamaqua. The children of Charles and Clara Giltner are as follows:

- (6) **Emily Giltner**, born September 29, 1894, in Tamaqua, and died in Kinston, N. C. She is buried in Tamaqua. She was married on January 8, 1914 to Charles McDevitt, who was born in Washington, D. C., on January 8, 1889, and they resided in Kinston, N. C. They had the following children:
  - (7) **Clara Jean McDevitt**, born June 13, 1916. } Twins
  - (7) **Charles W. McDevitt**, born June 13, 1916. }
- (6) **Hazel Giltner**, born December 31, 1896, in Tamaqua, and on April 1, 1917, she was married to Jack Skinner of Durham, N. C. They reside in Kinston, N. C. They have no children.
- (6) **Charles R. Giltner**, born December 19, 1898, in Tamaqua, was married on June 20, 1926, to Ethel Reed, who was born in Tamaqua on December 30, 1902. They have one child:
  - (7) **Theodore Alfred Giltner**, born March 9, 1927.
- (6) **Stanley Irvin Giltner**, born in Tamaqua, on March 4, 1900, and on April 22, 1922, married Hattie Johnson, who was born in Leek, Pa., on November 25, 1900. They have one child:
  - (7) **Ruth Jean Giltner**, born September 24, 1923.
- (6) **Kathryn Giltner**, born May 17, 1902, in Tamaqua, was married to Raymond Davis, on March 21, 1923. He was born in Shenandoah, Pa., on July 26, 1894. They have one child:
  - (7) **Raymond G. Davis**, born June 13, 1925.
- (6) **Jeanne Irvine Giltner**, born October 31, 1904, in Tamaqua, was married on June 5, 1925, to Carleton G. Long, who was born in Pottsville, Pa., on July 5, 1904. (See page 102). They have the following children:
  - (7) **Nancy Jeanne Long**, born October 20, 1926.
  - (7) **William Carleton Long**, born January 30, 1928.
  - (6) **Theodore Giltner**, born February 8, 1907.
  - (6) **Franklin Giltner**, born December 11, 1909.
  - (6) **William Giltner**, born September 25, 1915.

The name has undergone a number of changes in spelling as follows:  
 Guildner; Gildner; Giltner.

**THE SCHREINER FAMILY.**

The following history of the Schreiner Family starts with the Emigrant Ancestor of that family, and includes a representative of each generation to Phyllis Mae Schriener, the wife of Leland Grim Long. (See page 104).

- (1) **Sebastian Schreiner**, the emigrant ancestor of this family, was born in Reinish, Bavaria, Germany, in 1827. He came to America in 1850 with six of his friends, among whom were, John Veith, William Hermann, and a man by the name of Lorenz. These young men left Germany because they had already served three





*(7) Jennie Lucretia Grim Long Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

years in the army and were about to be compelled to serve another three years, to which they strenuously objected. After arriving in America, it was not long until they decided to locate in the anthracite field, and on January 17, 1851, they all came to Schuylkill county, and located in Blythe township. Here they were employed by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, each one of them becoming either a mine foreman or superintendent. Sebastain Schreiner was given a position of mine foreman at Silver Creek, in Blythe township. He was married to Eliza Thorn, the daughter of Henry and Christina Thorn, and the granddaughter of John and Magdalena Dreher, of Orwigsburg, Pa. Sebastain Schreiner was born in 1827, and died in 1897. Eliza (Thorn) Schreiner, his wife, was born in Orwigsburg, Pa., in 1830, and died in 1876. They were of the Catholic faith and both are buried in the Catholic cemetery in Tremont, Pa. (For history of the Dreher family see page 142). They had five children among whom was:

- (2) **Sebastain Schreiner**, the son of Sebastain and Eliza Schreiner, was born in Silver Creek, Blythe township, Schuylkill county, Pa., on February 1, 1864. He was a conductor on the Reading Railroad, and is a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors. He is now retired. He was married to Dartha Melvina Fegley, who was born in Valley View, Hegins township, Schuylkill county, Pa., on January 9, 1870. They are members of the Lutheran church. The wife is the daughter of Edward Bickel Fegley, who died on January 6, 1915, aged 76 years, 11 months, 16 days, and his wife, Susan Hower Fegley, who died on July 20, 1893, aged 58 years, 7 months, 9 days; and the granddaughter of Henry Fegley, who died on February 11, 1892, aged 81 years, 10 months, 9 days, and his wife, Adaline Schofstal Fegley, who died on December 6, 1902, aged 89 years, 11 months, 4 days. Sebastain and Dartha Schreiner had six children among whom was:

- (3) **Eugene Allen Schreiner**, who was born in Tower City, Pa., on January 19, 1887. He has a position with the Metropolitan Insurance Company of Pottsville, Pa. He is married to Edith Mae Updegrave, who was born in Tower City, Pa., on January 8, 1885. They are members of the German Lutheran church and reside in Pottsville, Pa.

The wife, Edith Mae Updegrave, is the daughter of Samuel and Lucinda, Underkoffler, Updegrave; the granddaughter of Jacob and Katharine (Kimmel) Updegrave; and the great granddaughter of Jacob Updegrave. Eugene Allen and Edith Mae Schreiner had the following children:

- (4) **Alma Lucinda Schreiner**, who is married to Louis Wassersweig, a prosperous business man of Tremont, Pa.
- (4) **June Schreiner**, who is married to Dr. Ellis Berry Horowitz, a prominent medical doctor and surgeon in Philadelphia, Pa. He is also an instructor in Temple University in the same city.





(7) *Jennie Lucretia Grim Long Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

- (4) **Phyllis Mae Schreiner**, who is married to Leland G. Long, District Representative of the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company, in the Cressona district of said company. (See page 104).

for a detailed history of this branch of the family).

- (4) **Dartha Virginia Schreiner; Allen Mark Schreiner; and Ruth Schreiner**, all of whom are minors residing with their parents in Pottsville, Pa.

### THE DREHER FAMILY

The history of the Dreher Family includes the various generations from the emigrant ancestor, Johannes Dreher to Eliza Thorn, the wife of Sebastian Schreiner. (See page 140).

- (1) **Johannes Dreher**, the emigrant ancestor of this family, came from Germany on the ship "Glasgow", Walter Sterling, captain, qualifying on the day of arrival in America by taking the oath of allegiance on September 9, 1738. (See Pa. Arch., ser. 2, vol. 17, page 152). He was born in Germany, in 1683, being 55 years of age upon his arrival in this country. He landed at Philadelphia where he remained for some time, later settling in Oley, Berks county, Pa., according to family tradition. He had a number of children among whom was Johan Matthias Dreher, whose history follows:

- (2) **Johan Matthias Dreher**, the son of Johannes Dreher, was born in Germany, in the year 1730, as is recorded on his tombstone in the Red Church cemetery near Orwigsburg, Pa. Family tradition says that before 1750 he left Oley and traveled on foot through the forest to a place which is located about one and one-half miles southeast of Zion's (Red) church in West Brunswick township, Schuylkill county, Pa., where he located on what is now the Sharadin farm. Here he built a small log hut and barn, after which he returned to Oley on foot, blazing a trail so that he could again locate the spot selected. The return trip was made on foot with his wife, Barbara, one cow, his rifle and an ax, together with a few household necessities. All of the children were born at the new location in the backwoods of Brunswick township, then Berks county, Pa. He assisted in the erection of the first log building that was used as a church on the spot where now stands what is known as Zion's (Red) church of West Brunswick township, Schuylkill county, Pa. After it was burned down by the Indians, he again assisted in building of a new church house. The family consisted of eight daughters and three sons. The names of all of the children are not known at this time, however, the record of some of them follows, being taken from his will which is recorded in Book B, page 479, and Book 3, page 250, dated November 14, 1792, and probated May 26, 1797, Berks county Register of Wills office, Reading, Pa., and from the records of the Red church.





*(7) Jennie Lucretia Grim Long Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

**Johan Matthias Dreher**, was born in Germany in December, 1730, and died in May, 1797, aged sixty-six years, and his wife **Barbara Dreher**, was born in 1731, and died August 30, 1800, aged sixty-nine years. They are buried in the Zion's (Red) church cemetery, in West Brunswick township, Schuylkill county, Pa. The grave marker of the husband is red sandstone and in very poor condition, but the grave marker of his wife, **Barbara Dreher**, is in excellent condition. A flag and marker stating that he was a soldier of the Revolutionary War has been placed on his grave, however, the only records obtainable are that **Matthias Reher** was a fifer in the 2d battalion of Berks county militia, Capt. Henry Christ's company, under Col. Samuel Miles, enlisting on April 10, 1776, and continuing in same until late fall of the same year. (Pa. Arch. ser. 5, vol. 2, page 375, 376, 379, 381-4-6-9). This same record shows the service of his son, **Peter Dreher**. The name **Reher** should probably have been **Dreher**, for the son's name was spelled, **Peter Drayer**. However, Henry Christ's company was made up of men from this locality. The known children of **Johan Matthias** and **Barbara Dreher** were:

- (3) **Barbara Dreher**, the daughter of **Johan Matthias** and **Barbara Dreher**, was born on September 20, 1751, and died unmarried on April 23, 1813. Family tradition says that the reason for her not marrying was because her lover whom she expected to marry, was killed by the Indians, and her grief was so great that she vowed never to marry.
- (3) **Matthias Dreher**, the son of **Johan Matthias** and **Barbara Dreher**, was unmarried in 1790, when he was sponser at the baptism of his nephew **Matthias Dreher**, the son of **Peter** and **Barbara Dreher**. However, in 1801 there is a record showing that he was married to a woman by the name of **Sarah \* \* \***. He was a sheriff of Schuylkill county. He died in 1825, and his wife, **Sarah Dreher**, died in 1828. They had the following children:
  - (4) **Catharine Dreher**, who was married to a man by the name of **Bousum**; **Sarah Dreher**; **Louisa Dreher**; and **Matthias Dreher**. It is understood that the last named child ultimately located somewhere in the west.
  - (3) **Christina Dreher**, the daughter of **Johan Matthias** and **Barbara Dreher**, communed in Zion's (Red) church in 1774.
  - (3) **Susanna Dreher**, the daughter of **Johan Matthias** and **Barbara Dreher**, was unmarried in 1780.
  - (3) **Godfried Dreher**, the son of **Johan Matthias** and **Barbara Dreher**, who was married to **Christina \* \* \***, died in 1844. He resided in Schuylkill township, Schuylkill county, Pa., where he died. He had nine children, among whom were the following:
    - (4) **Christina Dreher**, who was born on January 20, 1792.
    - (4) **Lewis Dreher**, who was the executor of the estate.
    - (3) **Peter Dreher**, the son of **Johan Matthias** and **Barbara Dreher**, was born in Brunswick township, Berks county, (now Schuyl-





(7) *Jennie Lucretia Grim Long Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

kill county), Pa., in 1752, and died in the same township on July 2, 1822. He was married to Barbara \* \* \*. who was born on September 26, 1751, and died on April 15, 1813. They are buried in Zion's (Red) church cemetery in West Brunswick township. They resided on the farm originally settled by his father, Johan Matthias Dreher. The state census of 1790 for Brunswick township shows that there was one male over sixteen years of age including the head of the family, four males under sixteen years of age, and one female in the family. He was the executor of his father's estate. Peter Dreher served his country during the Revolutionary War as a private in the 2d battalion, Berks county militia, Captain Henry Christ's company, under Col. Samuel Miles. He enlisted with his father on March 25, 1776; was at Marcus Hook on May 30, 1776; at Philadelphia, June 1 to July 1, 1776, where the doctor of the company said he could not give a certificate on the company because his books were sent to Brunswick township; at Perth Amboy, July 1 to August 1, 1776; at King's Bridge, August 1 to September 1, 1776; at Harlem, N. Y., on September 1 to October 1, 1776. He is also shown as a private in the company of Patrick Anderson, under the command of Col. Walter Stewart, for a period from March 1 to May 1, 1777. Family records say that he was at the battle of Germantown, and was wounded at the battle of the Brandywine. (See Pa. Arch., ser. 5, vol. 2, pages 375, 376, 379, 382-4-6 and 517). War records list him as Drayer; Trayer; and Treher. His will is on file in the Schuylkill county Register of Wills office book 1, page 72. It was dated November 7, 1813, and had an addition made on April 16, 1821, and was probated July 26, 1822. The children of Peter and Barbara Dreher were as follows:

- (4) **Peter Dreher**, the son of Peter and Barbara Dreher, was born on May 15, 1783, and died on April 25, 1854. He was married to Maria Boyer, who was born on November 23, 1788, and died on January 11, 1853. They resided in Drehersville, and had among others, the following children:
  - (5) **Philip Dreher**, whose descendants are Dr. Charles B. Dreher, of Tamaqua, and Thomas Dreher, manager of the Auburn Shale Brick Co., who resides in Pottsville, Pa., and a Mrs. Ebling, who resides at Auburn, Pa.
  - (5) **Daniel Dreher**, born May 27, 1809.
  - (5) **Peter Dreher; Matthias Dreher; Joseph Dreher**, born July 31, 1806; **Sarah Dreher**, born June 4, 1807.
- (4) **Philip Dreher**, the son of Peter and Barbara Dreher, was married to Ann Margretha \* \* \*. They had, among others, the following children:
  - (5) **Philip Dreher**, born February 15, 1806; **Elizabeth Dreher**, born August 13, 1807; **Lydia Dreher**, born November 11, 1809; **Elizabeth Dreher**, born March 23, 1810.
- (4) **Daniel Dreher**, the son of Peter and Barbara Dreher, was born on February 7, 1788, and died on February 10, 1859. He was





*(7) Jennie Lucretia Grim Long Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

married to Mary Magdalena \* \* \*, and they had the following children:

- (5) **John; Israel; Reuben; William; Franklin; Hannah**, married to Henry Keisor; **Violetta**, married to Michael Krebs; **Catharine**, married to Benjamin Hughes, and they had two daughters, namely, (6) **Mary Victoria Hughes** and **Louisa Catharine Hughes**.
- (4) **Matthias Dreher**, the son of Peter and Barbara Dreher, was born on October 4, 1790.
- (4) **Hannah Dreher**, the daughter of Peter and Barbara Dreher, was born on September 17, 1794, and died on November 7, 1841. She was married to George Kershner.
- (4) **John Dreher**, the son of Peter and Barbara Dreher, was born in June, 1780, and was baptised on July 9, 1780 as recorded in the books of the Zion's (Red) church of West Brunswick township. The sponsors were the parents, Peter and Barbara Dreher. He was married to Magdalena \* \* \*, and they resided in Orwigsburg, Pa. He was the county surveyor, and surveyed for the first courthouse erected in Orwigsburg. He was also prominently connected with many of the principal mining surveys in Schuylkill county. He is also shown on the tax lists of Orwigsburg. He died on October 2, 1841. (See files Schuylkill county Register of Wills office). John and Magdalena Dreher had the following children:
  - (5) **Dinah Dreher**, who was born on December 24, 1806, but apparently preceded her father in death.
  - (5) **Judith Dreher**, who was born on November 24, 1808, but died before her father.
  - (5) **Amos Dreher**, who located in Augusta, Ga.
  - (5) **Franklin Dreher** and **Hiram Dreher** of Orwigsburg, Pa.
  - (5) **Sarah Dreher**, who was born on June 24, 1807, and was married to Thomas Lathrop. They resided in Ft. Wayne, Ind.
  - (5) **Eliza Dreher**, who was married to Henry Madden. They resided in Sycamore, De Kalb county, Ill.
  - (5) **Christina Dreher**, who was twice married. The first husband was Henry Thorn, a Quaker, who assisted her father in surveying. He is shown on the tax lists of Orwigsburg, Pa., up to 1834, when he died. She was married the second time to George Koch, of Orwigsburg, who is also shown on the tax lists of that town. They later moved to Blythe township, and then to Middleport, in Schuylkill county, Pa., where George Koch conducted an inn. The children were as follows:
    - (6) A daughter of Henry and Christina Thorn, who was married to Henry Cronnemiller. She is buried in Cressona, Pa.
    - (6) **Eliza Thorn**, the daughter of Henry and Christina Thorn, was born in Orwigsburg, Pa., in 1830, and died in 1876. She was married to Sebastian Schreiner, who was born in Ger-



(7) *Jennie Lucretia Grim Long Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

many, in 1827, and died in 1897. For history of the Schreiner family see page 140 where Phyllis Mae Schreiner is listed, who was married to Leland Grim Long.

- (6) **Albert Koch**, the son of George and Christina Koch, was born in Middleport, Pa., but later removed to Shamokin, Pa., where he died. He was married but had no children.
- (6) **Josephine Koch**, the daughter of George and Christina Koch, was born in Middleport, Pa., but later went to Shamokin with her brother. She never married. She died in Shamokin, and is buried there.

The name Dreher had been spelled differently, as follows: Trayer; Drayer; Treher; Dreher; Treer; and Reher.







## Harry Heber Grim Family of Pottsville, Pennsylvania



*Harry Heber Grim*  
1886—

(7) **Harry Heber Grim**, (1-Johan Conrad, 2-Johan George, 3-George, 4-Peter, 5-Daniel, 6-Charles Benjamin Grim), the son of Charles Benjamin and Sarah Ann (Zechman) Grim, (see page 71) was born in Gordon, Pa., on February 26, 1886, and was married in Pottsville, Pa., on July 22, 1908, to Caroline Rose Kircher, who was born in Pottsville, Pa., on September 24, 1885. (For history of the Kircher family see page 148). Harry Heber Grim was educated in the public schools of Pottsville, after which he learned the trade of pattern maker while in the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., in Pottsville. He advanced through that organization to his present position as a draughtsman. He is a member of Pulaskie Lodge No. 216, F. and A. M., and both he and his wife are members of the Evangelical church

of Pottsville, Pa. Harry Heber and Caroline Rose Grim have the following children:

(8) **Charles Heber Grim**, the son of Harry Heber and Caroline Rose Grim, was born in Pottsville, Pa., on May 20, 1910. After receiving a course in the public schools of Pottsville, he accepted a position with the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., in their pattern department, and later became identified with the Pennsylvania Power and Light Co., where he took up a course in illuminating engineering, and was then appointed illuminating engineer in the Pottsville division of that company. He is a member of the First Evangelical church of Pottsville. He was married to Helen Irene Moyer, on August 23, 1933. She was born in Rock, Washington township, Schuylkill county, Pa., on



*Caroline Rose Kircher Grim*  
1885—

# These Three Girls Family of Knoxville Formed

Three girls, who are the daughters of a family of Knoxville, have been selected to represent the city in the coming year. The girls are: Miss Mary, Miss Jane, and Miss Elizabeth. They are all students of the local high school and are well known to the community. Their selection is a great honor for the family and the city.



Mr. John Doe



Miss Mary Doe

The girls are all students of the local high school and are well known to the community. Their selection is a great honor for the family and the city. They will represent the city in the coming year. The girls are: Miss Mary, Miss Jane, and Miss Elizabeth. They are all students of the local high school and are well known to the community. Their selection is a great honor for the family and the city.



(7) *Jennie Lucretia Grim Long Family of Pottsville, Pa.*



*Charles Heber Grim*  
1910—

October 17, 1911. (For history of the Moyer family see page 149).

- (8) **Willard Kircher Grim**, the son of Harry Heber and Caroline Rose Grim, was born in Pottsville, Pa., on December 2, 1911. He received his education in the public schools of Pottsville, after which he accepted a position with the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., of Pottsville, in the blue-printing department of said company. He is a member of the Evangelical church of Pottsville.

### THE KIRCHER FAMILY

The history of the Kircher Family as herein recorded covers a period from the Emigrant Ancestor of this branch of the family to Caroline Rose Kircher, the wife of Harry Heber Grim. (See page 147).

- (1) **Henry Carl Kircher**, the emigrant ancestor of this family, was born in

June, 1849, in Nickahof, Germany, and was married to Caroline Foell, who was born in Sulzbach, Germany, on February 2, 1849. The marriage took place in Germany on January 8, 1878, and they came to America in the year 1880. Henry Carl Kircher was a cooper by trade, and on arriving in America, they located in Pottsville, Pa., where he was employed. He died on June 10, 1887, and is buried in Pottsville, and the wife died on January 1, 1913, and is buried in Philadelphia, Pa. They were members of the German Lutheran church of Pottsville. Henry Carl and Caroline Kircher had the following children:

- (2) **Gustave Kircher**, the son of Henry Carl and Caroline Kircher, was born in Germany, on November 6, 1878, and was married on September 19, 1905, to Emma Atz, who was born on March 1, 1882. They reside in Audobon, N. J. He is employed



*Helen Irene Moyer Grim*  
1911—





*(7) Harry Heber Grim Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

*Henry Carl Kircher*  
1849-1887

as a blacksmith for the Reading Company in Camden, N. J. They had the following child:

- (3) **Mildred Kircher**, the daughter of Gustave and Emma Kircher, was born on October 5, 1907, and died on June 24, 1910.
- (2) **Charles Henry Kircher**, the son of Henry Carl and Caroline Kircher, was born in Pottsville, Pa., on May 3, 1884. He is employed as a car inspector for the Reading Company in Camden, N. J., and resides in Audobon, N. J. He is a member of the F. and A. M. He is unmarried.
- (2) **Caroline Rose Kircher**, the daughter of Henry Carl and Caroline Kircher, was born in Pottsville, Pa., on September 24, 1885. She was married in Pottsville on July 22, 1908, to Harry Heber Grim. (See page 147).

### THE MOYER FAMILY.

The following is the history of the Moyer Family from the emigrant ancestor, Christian Moyer, to Helen Irene Moyer, the wife of Charles Heber Grim. (See page 148).

- (1) **Christian Moyer**, the emigrant ancestor of this branch of the Moyer family, was born in Germany, on February 2, 1803, and came to America in 1821. He ultimately located in Summit Station, Wayne township, Schuylkill county, Pa., where he taught school. In addition thereto, he was an accomplished musician, and by trade a stone-cutter. He died on December 3, 1882, and is buried in St. Paul's (Summer Hill) church cemetery. He was married to Catharine Fite, who was born in Freidensburg, Wayne township, on July 19, 1812, and who died on March 12, 1885. She, too, is buried in St. Paul's (Summer Hill) church cemetery. They



*Caroline Foell Kircher*  
1849-1913





*(7) Harry Heber Grim Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

*Willard Kircher Grim*  
1911—

had a number of children among whom was the following son:

- (2) **Lewis Moyer**, the son of Christian and Catharine Moyer, was born on April 7, 1842, and died on November 14, 1913. He was a farmer in Wayne township and a member of the Lutheran church. He was married to Mary Hain, who was born in Summit Station, Wayne township, Schuylkill county, Pa., on February 5, 1847, and died on January 31, 1920. They resided in Summit Station. Both are buried in St. Paul's (Summer Hill) church cemetery. They had a number of children among whom was the following son:

- (3) **Frank W. Moyer**, the son of Lewis and Mary Moyer, was born on November 3, 1867. He was in the postal service, being a rural mail carrier. However, he is now retired from active service. He is a mem-

ber of the Lutheran church and the I. O. O. F. He was married to Pricilla Jane Kremer, who was born on November 11, 1867. They reside in Summit Station. The wife was the daughter of David Kremer, and his wife, Catharine Bressler. David Kremer was born on April 20, 1818, and died August 17, 1888. His wife, Catharine Bressler Kremer, was born on October 12, 1825, and died on December 7, 1892. They were members of the Reformed church and are buried in St. Paul's (Summer Hill) church cemetery.

Frank W. and Pricilla Jane Moyer had a number of children among whom was the following son:

- (4) **William F. Moyer**, the son of Frank W. and Pricilla Jane Moyer, was born in Rock, Washington township, Schuylkill county, Pa., on November 10, 1888, and died on August 22, 1912. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and the P. O. S. of A. He was a miner by occupation, and was killed in the mines at Lincoln Colliery of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company. He is buried in St. Paul's (Summer Hill) church cemetery. He was married to Emma Krause, who was born in Wayne township on March 23, 1894. They resided in Summit Station. The wife, Emma Krause, was the daughter of Charles Krause and his wife, Emma Heinbach. Charles Krause was born in Rock, on April 9, 1863, and the wife, Emma Heinbach Krause, was born in Rock on October 25, 1859. They reside in Summit Station. Charles



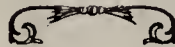


*(7) Harry Heber Grim Family of Pottsville, Pa.*

Krause's parents were Christian Krause, who was born in Germany on August 3, 1813, and came to America in 1838. He died on March 30, 1873, and is buried in Hetzel's church cemetery. He was of the Catholic faith, and was married to Cathrine Hobert, who was born in Germany on January 10, 1814, and came to America in 1840. She died on May 14, 1884, and is buried in Hetzel's church cemetery. She was a member of the Lutheran church.

The parents of Emma Heinbach, the wife of Charles Krause, were John Heinbach, who was born in Rock, Washington township, Schuylkill county, Pa. He was a soldier in the Northern army during the Civil War, and lost his life in a Confederate prison camp. His wife, Catharine Ditzler, was born in Rock on September 11, 1835, and died on June 9, 1895. She is buried in Manbeck's cemetery. They were members of the Evangelical church. William F. and Emma Moyer had the following child:

- (5) **Helen Irene Moyer**, the daughter of William F. and Emma Moyer, was born in Rock, Washington township, Schuylkill county, Pa., on October 17, 1911, and was married to Charles Heber Grim, on August 23, 1933. (For history of this branch of the Grim family see page 147).





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